ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1909-1910.

विद्यापेन जवन

From

J. H. E. TUPPER, Esquire, I. C. S.,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer,

Gujarát;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Camp Goraj, 15th November 1910.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Talukdari Department for the year commencing 1st August 1909 and ending 31st July 1910.

- 2. Mr. Mehta was in charge for three months and six days in addition to his own duties as Assistant Survey Settlement Officer till I returned from furlough and relieved him on the 7th November, after which charge devolved upon me till the end of the year.
- Annual Tour.—It was necessary to spend the remainder of November and also December in Head Quarters owing to the necessity of disposing of a mass of business which had reached a critical stage during my six months' absence. Much of this involved personal interviews with a number of Chiefs and Sardars who could not be asked to follow my camp through the district. One of the most important matters settled was the tedious Salangpur dispute with the Limdi Darbar which was only brought to a successful termination on the 6th January after protracted negotiations and personal interviews with the Darbar and the representatives of the Swami Narayan Maharaj (vide Government Resolution No. 12318, dated 21st December 1909). Serious difficulties had arisen during my absence on leave. Among others the Thakor of Makhiav and a number of the Bhankoda co-sharers had got completely out of hand. Both had fallen into the clutches of pleaders and professional fomenters of litigation who had worked up an elaborate case for the Courts which had to be met and defeated before the respective estate-owners (the nominal litigants) could be brought to reason. The Bhankoda case was the first to collapse, and both the Makhiav cases have now been withdrawn. Having gathered up the threads of administration, I left for the Dholka Táluka on 14th of January, after a short visit to Bombay and encamped at Koth, Bagodra and Dev-Dholera. At Koth (the principal village of the Thakor of Sánand), I was able among other things to arrange for the cultivation of considerable areas of land which had lain waste for many years. At Bagodra, with a view to raising money for debt settlement, I negotiated with some of the chief tenants of the Gangad estate who were anxious to purchase occupancy rights. The offers received at the time were not suitable for immediate acceptance and the subsequent conduct of the negotiations has been entrusted to the new Karbhari Mr. Narsidas. While in the táluka I took prompt measures to terminate the suicidal action of the Tálukdárs of Dumali. The village is owned by a number of sharers (one of whom is a minor under management) whose insane policy of harassment and violence had driven away the best cultivators and brought the estate to the verge of ruin, with the incidental consequence that a large amount of Government jama was in arrears. Having satisfied myself by personal inquiry on the spot that the conduct of the Talukdars was wholly unjustifiable, I at once attached the village under the Land Revenue Code, dispensed with the services of the mukhi, himself a Talukdar, and appointed a Mahomedan who could be trusted not to collude with the Tálukdárs in their blind persecution of the tenants. I also dealt with the tenants of Roika (a village of the Gangad estate) who were giving trouble, need by the ubiquitous Vakil. They sought to evade payment of the

ordinary bighoti rates and to perpetuate the temporary reduction granted on account of bad years. A visit to the village satisfied me that there was no hardship involved in reverting to the ordinary rates and orders were issued accordingly (vide Government Resolution No. 3943, dated 30th April 1910). This and other work occupied all that remained of January. In the beginning of February I toured in the Sanand Taluka in order to inspect the bandhs erected, or in process of erection, by the Public Works Department. The attention of the Engineer was called to various defects and suggestions were made with a view to preventing disputes between villages whose water-supply will be affected by the extended system of irrigation. The work was considerably accelerated. During my stay in Sanand I conferred with the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer as to the best way of utilizing the new detailed survey in the preparation of pahani patraks and other records of management. The present survey, with the formation of new survey numbers and the abolition of old boundary marks, necessitates a general revision of estates' records and a readjustment of rents which will require careful handling throughout the whole Talukdari area. Experiment is being conducted in a typical village in order to obtain data for the formulation of a comprehensive scheme. My presence at Goraj, in the vicinity of the Makhiav estate, fortunately coincided with the Makhiav Thakors' open declaration of war. On receipt of notice of intended litigation and repudiation of the Government debt and the lease granted to them, I at once resumed possession of the estate on my own responsibility, thereby anticipating the interim injunction on which the Talukdars relied to retain possession and disconcerting their entire scheme of operation. My action was subsequently endorsed by Government, and later-developments have shown that prompt action alone saved the situation. I returned to Head Quarters in the middle of February and left a few days later for the village of Kujad in the Daskroi Táluka, whence I was compelled to return suddenly after a short stay by the receipt of an interim injunction from the District Court issued at the instance of the Makhiav Talukdars. I was detained at Ahmedabad for some time in connection with this matter which required immediate personal attention, as an attempt on the part of the Talukdars to resume possession on the strength of the injunction would have resulted in a breach of the peace. The Court ultimately cancelled the injunction. On the 9th of March I was free to start for the Kaira District, and encamped first at Mogar in the A'nand Táluka and then at Napa in Borsad. While at Mogar I succeeded in settling the long standing dispute between the Thakor and his stepmother, the lady withdrawing her objections to the Thakor's claim to the gádi under the rule of primogeniture and agreeing to receive gharkhed lands and certain amounts in cash for herself and sons. In the beginning of April I proceeded to Bombay in connection with pending litigation and other matters and then moved to Dhandhuka Táluka, camping at Dhandhuka itself and at Rænpur. At Dhandhuka the division of work between the Revenue and Talukdari staff was revised, and arrangements were made for reducing the disorganised records to order. The new and flourishing Hostel for Talukdari boys received careful attention and the hotly contested partition case of the Adval estate was finally settled. At Ránpur I was able to settle on the spot three of the five suits filed by some of the tenants of Khas who claimed permanent occupancy rights. Here also I was able to watch the operations of the Survey party working in the vicinity. A visit to the Prantij Taluka in May, where the affairs of the estate of Antroli-Vas-Dolji and tagavi work demanded personal attention, closed my tour, the greater part of June being occupied at Head Quarters in connection with the Makhiav litigation. Despite the unavoidably late commencement of the tour, and its continual interruption by litigation, it embraced seven tálukas in two districts, and was productive of valuable and decisive results. With three districts to cover, with the volume of work constantly growing, and with multiplied calls for the presence of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer himself at Head Quarters, the need of a personal Assistant is increasingly felt. To some extent the gap was filled by the Debt Settlement Officer and by the Head Clerk, Mr. Hora, who paid flying visits to estates where emergencies arose, in order to obtain the independent and first hand information which is essential to the efficient administration of estates whose affairs are a network of intrigue.

- 4. Season—The season was fairly good from an agricultural point of view, the rainfall being 30 inches against 33 in the preceding year.
- Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.—The solitary estate which remained under management under Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year has since passed into the category of those which, though released under the Act by the operation of the rule which limits management to 20 years, are yet retained under attachment for the security of debts due to Government. In all 27 estates thus remained under attachment during the whole or part of the year. Of this number four were released free of debt, viz. (1) Bagad, Naja Ebhal, (2) Khokhernesh, Rupabhai Bhavabhai and (3 and 4) Aniali Kasbati and Bubavav, Chandrasing Amiji and Murchha Sultanbhai. The number of estates at the end of the year was therefore reduced to 23, which henceforth appear under Appendix I, the distinction between Appendix I and I-A having now disappeared. The total reduction of debt effected during the year amounted to Rs. 25,844 which included Rs. 13,425 of cash repayments and Rs. 12,419 remitted under special concessions granted to five of the estates under Government Resolutions Nos. 4214, dated 9th May 1910 and 7684, dated 25th August 1910. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year including Rs. 7,447 of arrears of interest stood at Rs. 1,07,459 as compared with Rs. 1,28,599 last year. Nothing remains due to private creditors.
- 6. Kaira:—There were 19 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. Rs. 10,729 were recovered in repayment of Government loan, representing nearly 20 per cent. of the sum outstanding at the commencement of the year. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 41,168 including Rs. 2,142 of interest. The balance due to private creditors at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 3,991. These estates are now making rapid progress towards the discharge of their liabilities.
- 7. The orders of Government on the report on the financial condition of three estates, whose debts it had been found impossible to reduce by management, referred to in paragraph 6 of last year's report, and in respect of other cases in which the reduction of liability was retarded, were issued in Government Resolutions Nos. 4214, dated 9th May 1910 and 7684, dated 25th August 1910. Under these orders the concessions specified in Government Resolution No. 1623, dated 15th February 1908, are extended to five estates, and in the case of nine estates of the Ahmedabad District and two of Kaira, which are very seriously involved, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is empowered, if all other expedients fail, to resort to sale of a portion of the land. It is not anticipated that sale will be necessary except in a few cases, in which negotiations are already in progress, and even in these instances it is hoped to save half the area or more owing to the existence of peculiar conditions which will probably enable the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to realise a price greatly in excess of the real market value.
- 8. Broach—Only one estate remained under management under Act XXI of 1881 in this district. There is no Government debt and Rs. 1,069 were paid to private creditors during the year. The balance outstanding is now reduced to Rs. 1,739, which it is expected to pay off within the next two years.
- 9. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.—There were 63 estates, 48 in Ahmedabad, 12 in Kaira and 3 in Broach under the management of this Department under the Guardians and Wards and Court of Wards Acts, of which 6 were released during the year. Detailed reports regarding these estates have as usual been separately submitted.

10. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.—There were 104 estates

 Rs_{ullet} 1,67,860 Dhanduka 98,211 Viramgám 1,869 Gogo ... 5,996 Dholka 1,35,500 Sánand 8,875 Prántij Total 4,18,311 904

under management under section 323 (paragraph 7 of the third Schedule of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code against 135 during the preceding year. There was also one estate under management under section 504 (Order 40, Rule 5 of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code. The total amount of decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 4,18,311, as shown in the margin, including

Rs. 1,97,703 for decrees under enquiry, against Rs. 5,02,533 last year. In addition to large reductions and to payments otherwise effected Rs. 55,624 (Rs. 15,452 from the balances of estates and Rs. 40,172 from the Government debt settlement loan) were ordered to be paid to judgment creditors during the year in part payment of their claims. The darkhast claims against the Bhimnath estate of the aggregate value of Rs. 71,454 were settled by Mr. Mehta personally while acting as Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The claims which amounted to Rs. 87,271 on the date of settlement were compounded for Rs. 85,000, one of the conditions being that interest should cease to run from the date of settlement. A large part of the estate is mortgaged with possession to the claimants, who are bound under certain conditions to contribute Rs. 10,000 annually to the coffers of the estate.

Among cash settlements of decretal debts may be noted:—

Name of estate.	Amount of debt.	Amount for which settled.
Naransing Pathabhai of Kharad	20,727	3,001
Raja Jetha of Jalila	5,163	952
Adesing Panchabhai and others of Vadhela	2,150	301
Ramsing Ravat of Jalila	1,253	251

Among pullachhut settlements of decretal debts may be noted:-

Ratansing Bavaji of Fedra—Rs. 16,690 settled by pullachhut for 19 years, which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 4,800 distributed over 19 annual instalments.

Kalliansingji Dipsingji of Vagad—Rs. 1,352 settled by pullachhut for 12 years which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 500 distributed over 12 annual instalments.

11. Execution of Decrees - Decrees and darkhasts under execution reached

Owing to amicable settlements
 Owing to death of judgment-debtors...
 Absence of certificate under section
 29-E of the Tálukdári Act
 Destitution of judgment-debtors
 Disposed of by Courts either on Mokufnamas presented by the judgment-creditors or for other reasons

6. Miscellaneous, such as existing attachment under prior decrees, death of judgment-creditors, &c. ...

a total of 284 at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 39. Of the total number, 172 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 61 are under enquiry and 90 were returned to the Courts for the reasons given in the margin, leaving 233 pending at the end of the year. No estate was sold in execution of a decree. There were also 5 decrees under execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of the 233 (172+61) decrees transmit-

ted by the Courts to this office and now pending execution, 112 were ex-parte decrees, 43 were consent decrees and only 78 were contested.

12

Total ... 90

The significance of these figures in two directions is worthy of notice. Attacks have been made in different quarters on the progress of execution by this Department. Despite the fact that execution of decrees by sale—the only rapid process—is forbidden by executive order except under very exceptional circumstances in the case of Tálukdári estates, the number of decrees pending execution (a quantity which is constantly being reinforced) has been reduced in two years from 377 to 233. A reduction of over 38 per cent. in two years defies criticism.

In another respect the figures are equally instructive. Over 66 per cent. of the decrees were uncontested. Consent decrees are for the purpose of this calculation included in the same category as those passed ex-parte, since experience has shown that they involve no less sacrifice on the part of the Tálukdárs. Debt Settlement proves that failure to resist the claims was certainly not due to lack of good ground of defence. Even the most extortionate claims were allowed to go by default. The explanation lies in the constitutional antipathy of the Tálukdárs to the Civil Courts. Sir J. Peile noted the phenomenon in 1866 and traced it to its historical cause. Its persistence to the present day, in spite of the enormous sacrifices it has entailed upon the Tálukdárs, is evidence of the rooted conservatism of a class which is only now emerging

from a century of suspended animation. Some weakening of the prejudice may be observed in the increase of contested decrees from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. in the last two years, a tendency mainly attributable to the persistent efforts of this Department, and one which it is proposed to re-inforce by empowering the Talukdari Settlement Officer to intervene in cases filed against Talukdars and by providing them with facilities for obtaining good legal advice.

- 12. Miscellaneous Estates.—There were 332 estates as against 251 last year under the management of this Department under sections 26 and 28 of the Tálukdári Act (Bombay Act VI of 1838) and for recovery of loans and tagavi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.
- Sanand and Koth Estate.—The income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,53,414—the largest amount ever realized—against Rs. 1,42,269 last year. The increase is due to irrigational improvements, progressive rents of waste lands given out at low initial rates in previous years and recovery of arrears. In all Rs. 95,341 were credited to Government during the year, Rs. 47,927 on account of current year's dues, Rs. 25,056 on account of arrears, and Rs. 22,358 in repayment of tagavi borrowed by the estate for bandh repairs and for agricultural purposes. A further sum of Rs. 28,592 was paid to the credit of the Irrigation Department for irrigation repairs and improvements. Repairs to five irrigational tanks and bandhs were completed during the year, and seven more were partially repaired. The balance of debt due by the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 56,285—Rs. 28,256 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess, Rs. 4,814 on account of tagávi, and Rs. 23,215 due to private creditors. A sum of Rs. 13,444 due from tenants of the estate who died without leaving property was written off. The Thakor Saheb's son Kuvar Bhavsingji, who is now 6 years old, is studying under the supervision of the Head Master of the Sanand Vernacular School, who has with the permission of the Educational Department been engaged to give private tuition to the boy for two hours daily.

	Rs.	The marginal table shows the actual annual
1901-02	11,625	
1904-03	99,450	income of the estate from the date of Govern-
1503-04	1,24,000	
1904-05	••• 55, 0 00†	ment management. It exhibits at a glance the
1905-06	1,26,693	ment management. It extitites at a giance one
1906-07	1,04,963	
1907-08	69,532†	great progress made, much of the credit for
1908-09	1, 42,269	
1909-10	1,53,414	which is due to the experienced Deputy Manager,
* Represents income	for a part of the	witten is and to the experienced popula manager!
year.		24 11
† Years of scarcity.		Mr. Kallianrai.

14. Gangad.—The income amounted to Rs. 62,762 against Rs. 50,778 last year, the increase being due both to enhanced demand for the year and to the collection of arrears. Rs. 17,918 on account of Government dues and Rs. 1,000 on account of special loan were credited to Government during the year and Rs. 619 were paid to the credit of the Irrigation Department for repairs to the Rohika Bandh. Rs. 3,393 of tagávi aud Rs. 4,646 on account of boundary stones used in the detailed survey, were recovered. A sum of Rs. 2,004 was credited to the Shermian estate in part repayment of the balance of a loan of Rs. 4,000 advanced from the funds of the latter estate to pay off Mr. Carrel's claim against Bai Majirajba. Only Rs. 1,171 with interest now remain due. The total debt of the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,933 with interest, of which Rs. 24,106 were paid to creditors and Rs. 6,228 were reduced by settlement during the year, leaving Rs. 1,41,599 outstanding. It has been feared by successive Talukdari Settlement Officers that the estate could be cleared only by sale of part of its area. There is now a reasonable prospect of saving it intact without further sacrifice than the sale of occupancy rights to a limited number of tenants. The Thakor endeavours to assist management but his ineptitude is monumental and results in an accumulation of embarrassments that is exasperating. The salvation of the estate lies in keeping him under constant, firm and capable control, a requirement which it has at last been possible to meet by the appointment of Mr. Narsidas Nathubhai

- as Karbhari on terms similar to those arranged in Gamph. Mr. Narsidas has for a considerable period been dividing his time between the Gamph estate and Saela, a jurisdictional State in the Káthiáwár Agency. He has been induced to surrender the latter post and will henceforth act as Kárbhári in both the Gamph and Gangad estates, which are separated only by a few miles. If he proves as successful in Gangad as he has been in Gamph, rapid improvement is to be expected.
- Gamph.—The whole estate including the village of Dordi was leased to the Thakor Saheb for a sum of Rs. 38,500 on conditions similar to those of the last two years. Consideration has been paid in full. Rs. 10,582 on account of Government dues and Rs. 15,800 on account of debt settlement loan were credited to Government and Rs. 5,000 were paid to private creditors. Of the 19 claims of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,37,616 filed against the estate. 15 for Rs. 3,09,619 including interest upto date have already been settled for Rs. 1,76,807. Four claims remained unsettled at the beginning of the year. Two of these are admitted in full, the amounts having been advanced from the balances of other estates under management. The third claim is pending decision in the Courts. The fourth is in process of settlement. The total liabilities of the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,12,024, of which Rs. 1,78,637 are due to Government, on account of Jama and Debt Settlement loan, and Rs. 33,387 to private creditors. It is estimated that, unless abnormal circumstances supervene, the outstanding debts of the estate will be discharged in about 12 years. The Thakor Saheb has lately married the daughter of a Jhala Talukdar of Karmad under the Bhoika Thaua, a match which enhances his social status. The appeal in connection with the spurious son put forward by the elder wife of the Thakor has been decided by the High Court in favour of the Thakor. The suit for the resumption of the Piparia villago referred to in last year's report is proceeding. The Karbhari, Mr. Narsidas Nathubhai, continued to do excellent work.
- General Administration. There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhad and Mehvasi villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total Jama due for the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,837, of which Rs. 3,15,209 were recovered during the year. The arrears Rs. 26,628 relate mainly to Dhandhuka and Prántij Tálukas. Of the Dhandhuka arrears Rs. 14,356 were nominal, representing the Jamas of the Navda and Dhollera estates in which under the orders of Government half the gross revenue is to be taken as Jama, the rest being remitted. Rs. 3.058 were due from the Gamph estate. The latter amount, which had remained unpaid owing to oversight, has since been credited to Government. The arrears in Prantij, which amounted to Rs. 1,594 only, were due from the Oran and Majra estates, the Jama of which has been recommended to be reduced. Suspended arrears of Jama of the Latifkhan and Shermia estates in Dholka Táluka for 1904-05 amounting to Rs. 9,456 were remitted under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad. Proportionate remissions of rents amounting to Rs. 13,841 were granted to the tenants. Plans and estimates for the repairs of Makhiav, Bol, Modasar, Soyla, Goráj, Kalana, Baldana, Hirapur, Lekhamba and Amipur bandha have been sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. W.I.—634, dated 12th March 1910. The Tálukdars' shares of the cost have been paid to the credit of the Irrigation Department in all cases except those of Makhiav and Lekhamba and work has commenced. Nothing can be done for Makhiav until the present unsatisfactory situation of the Thakor's own creation is terminated. The Lekhamba estate is mortgaged with possession and the mortgagees refuse consent to the borrowing of tagavi for the work contemplated.

The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 5,93,868 at the end of the year for the three districts, and are shown in detail in column 17 of Appendix V. Most of this sum represents irrecoverable arrears. Rs. 1,43,657 were written off during the year. Inquiries with regard to the rest are proceeding.

The year is memorable for the creation of the Gujarát Sardarate, of which body Talukdars constitute the predominating element. The Sirdars elect a member to the Legislative Council and their first and present representative is a Talukdar, the Hon'ble Sirdar Naharsingji Ishversingji, Thakor of Amod.

17. Detailed Survey.—The detailed survey of Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District and the Panch Maháls was continued by Khán Bahádur Mehta under the supervision of this office. Measurement work was completed in the Dhandhuka Táluka and in 30 villages of the Gogho Mahál of the Ahmedabad District and in 17 villages of the Godhra Táluka in the Panch Maháls. Classification work was finished in 65 villages of the Dhanduka Táluka, 14 villages of Jalod Mahál and 17 villages of Godhra Táluka. It is expected that field work in the Ahmedabad District will be completed by the end of the ensuing fair season.

18. Debt Settlement.—The subjoined tabular statement summarises results since the middle of May 1907, when the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer was sanctioned, to the end of October 1910:—

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement,	Amount for which settled,	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total. amount of estimated claims against Tálukdári estates.	Total amount advanced from Government loan of Rs. 15,00.000 since beginning of 1908.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	8	6	7	8	9
		Re.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Under section 29-B of Act VI of 1886 and section 14 of Act 1 of 1905.	2,942	21,88,630	7,52,837	5,103	47,97,691	70,00,000	4,64,548 12 0 35,808 0 0	Already advanced. Orders
	1						5,00.356 12 0	issued to
Claims settled but not finally sanc- tioned.	389	2,13,889	78,633	5.5	•••••	****	*16.,,	
Claims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six months having expired.	249	1,88,104		249	1,88,104	**1114	*****	
Under section 79-A of Land Revenue Code.	61	35,336	11,643	61	35,336		,,	
Total	3,641	26,25,959	8,42,612	0,413	50,21,131	70,00,000	5,00,356 12 0]
Under section 320 of the Civil Pro- cedure Code.	402	6,91,141	2,38,776	584	8,90,678	,	111104	
Ciaims settled but not finally same-	12	18,378	4,263	73				
Total	414	7,09,519	2,43,029	584	8,90,678	410714		
Grand Total	4,055	83,35,478	10,85,641	5,997	59,11,809	70,00,000	F ^^ 766 12 0	

A glance at the grand totals shows that the estimated debt of the Tálukdárs is roughly 70 lákhs, of which nearly six-sevenths or over 59 lákhs have now come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for settlement. Out of 59 lákhs 33·3 lákhs have now been settled, and the amount which the creditors have agreed to accept is considerably less than 11 lákhs. Nearly half of the estimated debt, and considerably more than half of the debt now before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for disposal, has therefore been settled, and settled for less than one third of the amout claimed. This result has been achieved without the aid of powers of retrenchment and by dint of sheer haggling, the material for which is supplied chiefly by expert scrutiny of the accounts, which in the majority of cases are miracles of inflation.

Comparison of columns 4 and 8 shows that only half the settlement rests on a cash basis. Wherever possible settlement is made by pullachhut, viz., usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance of the debt. This policy, originally adopted with a view to husbanding the cash credit of 15 lákhs placed at the disposal of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, is maintained and emphasised by a growing conviction of the political inexpediency of replacing the private creditor by Government unless the advantage thereby acquired is of dimensions that cannot fail to be appreciated even by the most ignorant debtor. Experience has shown that loans advanced by Government even at 5 per cent. to save an estate from ruin may be represented by the debtor as harsh and usurious. In one case, unconnected with the present debt settlement, the recipient of the loan after ventilating his grievance in the press, has carried it to the Courts. Naturally he has failed, but the uncontradicted press version has excited some degree of commiseration for the ingrate and the incident has given occasion for

misrepresentation of motive to which it is undesirable that a philanthropic policy should be exposed. The cash credit therefore is sparingly used, one third only having been expended though half the debts are settled. It is however indispensable in many cases and invaluable in all as a weapon in reserve. Many a creditor who was ultimately satisfied with pullachhut, would have gone in the first instance to the Civil Court instead of bargaining with the Settlement Officer, but for the lure of the cash credit in the Government Treasury. It may be possible also at the completion of debt settlement operations to obtain materially better terms in many cases by the substitution of cash for existing pullachhut settlements, good as the latter are.

Of the 5 lakhs advanced for debt settlement since the beginning of 1908, Rs. 1,01,334 have already been recovered, of which Rs. 61,216 were collected during the year under report.

Comparison of this year's statement with that shown in the last report exhibits the progress made during the last twelve months. A debt aggregating Rs. 6,82,607 has been settled for Rs. 2,01,344. The average rate of settlement, under 30 per cent., well maintains the level of previous years. The volume of work shows some decrease, but this is fully accounted for by the fact that a considerable portion of the Special Debt Settlement Officer's time was absorbed by constant visits to Bombay to assist in pending litigation, and by laborious work such as the preparation of schemes for the conversion of crop-share into cash-rents—an operation which is only indirectly and incidentally connected with debt settlement. Mr. Mohanlal's work speaks for itself. The proposals he submits are nearly always well thought out and are frequently brilliant.

Details of individual settlements are omitted since they would swell this report beyond legitimate limits.

The legislative proposals by which it is hoped to perpetuate the results of the present debt settlement and to prevent a relapse such as that which followed the settlement of 1864 have been redrafted and are now before Government. To the same end a further measure is in contemplation—the institution of a Tálukdári Land Bank. The difficulties are many and great but it is believed not insuperable. The outline of the scheme has been explained to leading Tálukdárs to whom it strongly appeals. When it has been finally elaborated, proposals for the necessary legislation, without which no Land Bank can operate, will be submitted to Government.

19. Leasing.—The period covered by the report bisects the leasing season. Results are therefore given as in previous years up to the end of October 1910. On that date there were 381 leases in existence as compared with 301 last year, 251 in 1907-08 and 114 in 1906-07. The rate of progress is eminently satisfactory and the limits of expansion are now within measurable distance. The number of unleased estates in which leasing would be profitable is not believed to exceed 50 Mr. Durlabhram, the Deputy Manager of Viramgam, again did brilliant He had 126 estates in his charge and succeeded in leasing 123 and part of another. It was necessary to retain the remaining two estates under direct management for special reasons. The quality of the leases improved in spite of the fact that Viramgám received only half its normal rainfall. It is significant of the forces which control an Indian market that the depressing effect of scanty and ill-distributed rain should have been counteracted by a piece of pure superstition. The Sili Satim' (6th September) was fine, an infallible sign that the ensuing winter will be free from severe frosts. Both the officers in charge of Dhandbuka did well, Mr. Govindrai obtaining 73 leases and Mr. Maneklal 138. The Dhandhuka leases however do not fall within the same category as those of Viramgam, being almost entirely short term leases to the estateowners themselves.

The extension of leasing, in adddition to increasing direct profits, has enabled a considerable reduction to be effected in the field staff, though it affects the volume of work in the Head Office only to a slight extent. Intervention is constantly required to settle differences between the Talukdars and Lessees on the one hand and the Lessees and tenants on the other.

20. Education.—There are encouraging signs of progress among talukdars of the higher class, but the most strenuous efforts have failed to make any considerable impression upon the main body. This is no fault of the system of supervision which embraces every tálukdári child of school-going age. Terminal reports are submitted by the schoolmasters showing the progress and attendance of each child at school, accompanied by catalogues of those who ought to be at school but are not. These reports are carefully scrutinised by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and influence, official and unofficial, is laid under contribution to induce parents and guardians to send absentees to school. Results are meagre. There are 423 boys attending the village schools of Ahmedabad now, as compared with 374 last year and 353 in the year preceding. In Kaira and Broach, where the talukdari staff is numerically weak, there is no Existing results are incommensurate with the energy and improvement. machinery employed. This however was anticipated. When the measures described were first adopted it was explained that they aimed "more at clearing the way for compulsory education than at the production of immediate effect which, under existing conditions, is attainable only in a minor degree." It is hoped that powers provided in the Draft Bill will enable the Talukdari Settlement Officer to reduce the number of absentees to a negligible quantity.

Among talukdars of the better class, for whose sons the education afforded by the village schools is unsuitable, more satisfactory results have been obtained. The hostel at Dhaudhuka founded in March 1909 has succeeded beyond expectation. When I visited it in April a year after its foundation, the change was amazing. It was difficult to believe that the smart, alert and courteous lads were the listless lounging crew of last year. Given the right treatment the old Rajput blood responds at once. The hostel is already popular. 38 boys are in residence, and a score more are ready to join as soon as room can be made for them. Unfortunately additional accommodation is not available, and postponement of the proposed transfer of the district bungalow and site may be continued indefinitely. It is therefore intended to ask Government for another site and also a grant in lieu of the building which it was intended to lend rent-free.

After much deliberation and sounding the views of talukdars it was decided that the scene of the next experiment in hostels should be A'nand. Situated at the junction of two railways within the limits of the Kaira District and on the confines of Broach, and itself the centre of an archipelago of tálukdári estates, it was selected as the best position for a hostel intended to draw the boys of both districts and to do for them what the Dhandhuka hostel is doing for Ahmedabad. A'nand possesses an excellent Government Vernacular School and the only drawback was the fact that the Anglo-Vernacular School was a proprietary institution over which Government exercised control only by virtue of a grant-in-aid. Everything was prepared for starting the hostel in March but personal inspection of the aided school, supplemented by local enquiry, convinced me that I could not accept the responsibility of sending boys to it till a change was made in the staff. This proved no easy matter and was only accomplished after a six months' campaign with the aid of the Collector and the Acting Educational Inspector. Further negotiations are in progress which, it is hoped, will terminate in the Municipality taking over the school and placing it under the control of the Educational Department. The hostel was opened in September with 21 boys in residence. The building is lent rent-free for a year by Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas, and donations and scholarships have been received from the leading talukdars of Broach and Kaira. It is calculated that the average cost, as at Dhandhuka, will not exceed Rs. 120 a year for each boy including all charges, a marvellously cheap rate for a sound education under effective disciplinary control, but all that the majority even of the larger estates can afford till they are freed from their burden of debt.

21. Waste lands.—Progress in reclamation is inevitably slow in consequence of the dearth of labour. Immigrants from Káthiáwár and Baroda have been settled in the Sánand estate where two new hamlets have been established to accommodate them. 600 vighas of waste lands in Dholka and 500 in the Sánand

Taluka were brought under cultivation during the year. The lands have been granted on nominal initial rents with progressive increments, the usual guarantees being taken against resignation for a term of years.

22. Local Fund.—The question of the levy of Local Fund cess from the holders of alienated lands in talukdari villages and of the mode of its recovery was disposed of by Government in Government Resolution No. 3787, dated 26th April 1910. Government have decided that Local Fund cess on account of alienated lands is payable by the talukdars in the first instance, but that it is recoverable by them from their alienees and that they are entitled to assistance in recovery under the Land Revenue Code.

Collections in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 32,137 out of a demand of Rs. 34,419, the balance, which is mostly on account of Dhollera and Návda estates, being suspended with the land revenue. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 6,290. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 26,196 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,891 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 5,775 were devoted to bandh and tank repairs, Rs. 1,101 to repairing school buildings and Rs. 13,626 to construction and repair of wells. The objects of expenditure in Kaira were construction and repairs of wells, roads, dharamshálas and schools. The Collector of Broach has been asked to enquire into the truth of an impression prevalent in the district that tálukdári villages do not receive allotments proportionate to their contributions.

- 23. Partition cases.—Three out of four partition cases pending during the year were disposed of by Khán Bahádur Mehta under the authority vested in him by Government Resolution No. 8026, dated 6th August 1908. Partition was made in all cases. Partition is as far as possible discouraged in the interests of the tálukdárs themselves and no new application was received during the year.
- 24. Borrowing—Applications to borrow money or create encumbrances on estates with the permission of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 2,68,252. Of this sum Rs. 1,14,527 were permitted to be borrowed from the cash credit of 15 lákhs, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 11193, dated 16th November 1907, for the purpose of debt settlement and Rs. 1,40,897 represent the value of the pullachhut encumbrances permitted to be created for the same purpose. Sixteen loans aggregating Rs. 12,828 were permitted to be borrowed by various estates to meet the needs of domestic crises or to pay off existing debt on advantageous terms.
- 25. Suits.—There were in all 45 suits pending during the year of which 23 were disposed of, 8 in favour of this Department, 3 against it and 12 were settled by compromise.

Personal advocacy on behalf of talukdars is one of the most important duties of the Talukdari Settlement Officer and nowhere is it more necessary than in guiding and advising them in litigation. The work covers a wide and varied field and can only be illustrated by a brief description of a few of the leading cases.

The ancient and fraudulent practice of widows to provide deceased talukdars with posthumous heirs (invariably male) is a clamant offence on which the Department wages unceasing war, and one which it is extremely difficult to bring home to the culprit, owing to the facilities it derives from the Zenana system. The Thákor of Bhetashi died childless in 1907 leaving a brother and two widows. One of the latter announced that she was pregnant but persistently evaded medical examination by a lady doctor. After the necessary lapse of time she notified the Tálukdári Settlement Officer that she had been delivered of twins (both boys) in an obscure hamlet in foreign territory. Her brotherin-law, the Thákor, by the advice of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, filed a suit for a declaration that the children were supposititious. The real father of one of the boys was discovered. He gave evidence of the purchase of the child and the next day contradicted his own story. After a protracted hearing it was held that the children were spurious. Appeal is pending in the High Court.

The talukdari tenancy question has figured prominently in litigation. There is a movement among tenants, engineered and financed generally by Banias and money-lenders to whom they have been induced to pass illicit mortgage-deeds, to claim permanent rights in the land. Matters came to a head almost simultaneously at places as widely distant as Khas, Aghar and Khasta, the last named being a village of the Vánkáner Darbár. The agitation in Khas, to which reference has been made in the reports of the last two years, has collapsed. The overwhelming weight of evidence arrayed against them by the Talukdari Settlement Officer left the Banias no hope and they surrendered at discretion. The suits have been unconditionally withdrawn, and practically the whole body of tenants have passed rent-notes as tenants-at-will. Some have been permitted, as in other estates where funds are required, to purchase a restricted occupancy right, admitting a fortiori the hollowness of their pretensions to be absolute masters of the soil subject only to payment of rent to the talukdar, a right much superior to that conferred upon the tenants of Government villages. In the Aghar case also, practically a test case, an enormous body of evidence was adduced. The Assistant Judge held that the tenants were tenants-at-will, a decision upheld on appeal by the District Court.

One suit was of a class remarkable for its rarity. The virtual opponent of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was the Collector of Kaira. It is the only instance, for some years at least, in which it has been found impossible for a Collector and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as guardian of an estate to arrive at an agreement. The two Thákors of Mogar, one of whom is under management, hold a Wanta in the village of Narsanda. The villagers set up prescriptive right to part of the Wanta as a grazing ground. At the Collector's request the Assistant Collector and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer held a joint enquiry on the spot. They agreed that the villagers had no case. The Collector however took a contrary view and a strong line of action. The opinion of higher authority supported the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, but the Collector stood firm and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as guardian of the estate was compelled to file a suit to disprove the villagers' pretensions. When the case came into Court the villagers withdrew their claim and a decree was passed in favour of the tálukdárs.

In a suit involving the right of female succession among Kathis, where certain collaterals sued to oust the minor daughter of a deceased Kathi Talukdar under management on the ground that daughters are not entitled to inherit among the Kathis, the case was won for the minor.

A powerful opponent successfully encountered in the Courts was the Chief of Jasdan in Káthiáwár, who was paying less than his fair share of jama on one of his tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad, thereby throwing an undue burden on the neighbouring tálukdárs. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer reapportioned the jama between the parties, and the Thákor replied with a suit against Government which was dismissed.

An attempt to right a wrong resulting from a decision of a Subordinate Civil Court resulted in signal defeat. The lands of a tálukdár were sold by the Court in contravention of section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act and of section 320 (old) of the Civil Procedure Code. By the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's advice the tálukdár filed a suit to set aside the sale. The suit failed on a technical ground, and as the only way of re-agitating the legality of the sale, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, with the sanction of Government, evicted the purchaser. The decision of the District Court was adverse and in appeal the High Court, it is believed under some misapprehension, passed severe strictures on the action taken. The matter has been represented to Government and it is hoped that their Lordships may be induced to modify their judgment.

The interminable Chharodi suit is still pending.

26. Taga'vi and Loans.—Owing to improvements in agricultural conditions, it was not necessary to continue the advances of tagávi and loans on the same scale as during preceding years. Rs. 18,402 only were advanced as tagávi in the Ahmedabad District under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 22,300 under Act

XIX of 1883. No loans for subsistence were necessary. It was possible to make substantial progress in the recovery of advances. Total recoveries

under both the Tagávi Acts in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 94,857. Recoveries on account of famine loans amounted to Rs. 8,880 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,667 in Kaira. A sum of Rs. 61,216 was recovered in repayment of the loan advanced for debt settlement as detailed in the margin. The tagávi and loan accounts

for the year under report are shown in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V.

Ahmedabad

...

Kaira

Broach

27. General Remarks.—Proposals for the expansion of office establishment, provisionally approved in Government Resolution No. 9847, dated 11th October 1909, Revenue Department, were finally sanctioned during the year and took effect from the 1st of May 1910. The numerical strength of the clerical establishment has been increased by three units and all salaries have been placed on an incremental basis.

The members of the Head-quarter office have worked hard and well. Able and indefatigable, the Head Clerk Mr. M. Hora communicates his own keenness to the whole staff.

Acknowledgment for good work is due to Mr. Ramgovind Lalbhai, Mámlatdár of Dhandhuka, and Mr. Amratlal his Head Kárkún, both as regards the general administration of the táluka which is almost entirely tálukdári and for unfailing attention and assistance to the Tálukdári Hostel. Mr. Pendse, the Mámlatdár of A'nand, has been energetic in promoting the interests of the hostel recently founded in his táluka. Mr. Dalal, the Mámlatdár of Daskroi, has rendered able assistance in the disposal of difficult work in the Shah Alam estate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. E. TUPPER,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX 1.



Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates removed from Act VI

lum- ber.	Name of Estate.		Name of Owner or Chief Sha	Date of application of Act.	Total debt liquida		е	Balance due to Government on 1st August 1909 as per Ledger.			
										_	·
1	2		3		4	5			6		
		i	Sánand Táluku.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Khoda		Takhatsing Ajubhai	•••	11th February 1869.	9,898	5	4	1,507	10	0
2	Makhiáv	• • •	Gagubha Raesingji Dhandhuka Táluka.	•••	19th May 1883.	5 5,89 3	0	0	41,142	0	11
3	Begad	,	Punja Vikamshi	•••	12th July 1883.	8,437	8	0	11,754	5	11
4	Do.		Nája Ebhal	•••	11th September 1884.	7,417	0	0	295	0	2
5	Hadmantála	***	Bulakhi Modji		3rd A ₁ ril 1884 .	17,226	0	0	9,387	8	0
6	Kinara	***	Válji Modji	•	23rd October	5,874	0	0	1,850	2	2
7	Khokhernesh	•••	Jivábhái Desubhái		29th October 1885.	2,193	0	0	1,538	12	6
8	Do.	•••	Rupábhái Bhavábhái		Do	1,648	0	0	1,078	1	9
9 10	Do.	,	Malekbhái Partápsing	•••	Do:	1,100 850	0	0	755 298		2
11	Do. Bela	***	Modji Partapsing Viká Dosa		Do 5th May 1887.	7,986	0	0	5,680	8	3
12	Do.	***	Jetha Vasta	lbam.	Do	5,750	Ö	ő	4,245		2
13	Jhánjherka	• • •	Bhagvatsing Devising		6th June 1889 .	14,359	Ü	o l	18,589	7	6
14	Do.		Rámsing Khodabhái		Do.	10,164	0	0	7,397	Ó	6
15	Aniáli Kasl and Bubáyáv.	páti	Kanubhái Pirbhái	•••	Do	6,326	0	0	1,707	8	2
16 17	Do.	•••	Chandrasing Amiji Dadubha Narsangji	•••	Do Do	4,107 1,744	0	0	619 1,261		10
18	Do. Do.		Motáji Bhagvánji	•••	Da	1,536	0	ŏ	742	2	ĺ
19	Do.	•••	Bapusáheb Jonáji	•	Do	4,556	0	0	3,289		1(
20	Do.	•••	Murchha Sultánbhái, &	с	Do	2,057	0	0	135	9	ŧ
			Virangám Táluka.								
21	Rudátal		Hazurji Godadji	•••	6th June 1889.	2,285	0	0	536	2	ç
22	Do.		Mádháji Rámáji	•••	Do	10,534	0	0	1,989	7	į
23	Do.	•••	Dhanáji Nathuji	•••	Do	7,723		0	2,801		4
24	Sinaj Kánpura	•••	Saváji Rámáji	••-	20th June 1889.	5,798	0	0	1,571	3	į
25	Do.		Umáji Kasláji		Do	9,144	0	0	2,702	10	(
26 27	Jethipura Dabhsar	•••	Agarsing Sáváji, &c.	•••	4th July 1889 19th September 1889.	7,149 23,626	0	0	2,3 5 0 8,375	13	,
					Total	2,34,940	13	4	1,28,599	8	-

DIX I. of 1862 but continued under attachment, 1909-1910.

Interest on loan for the year 1909-1910.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balauce due to Government on 31st July 1910.	Per- cenisge of pyy- ment as shown in column 9 to out- standing balance.	Per- centage of reduc- tion of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
59 15 11	1,567 9 11	500 0 0	1,067 9 11	33	89	
1,535 9 6	42,777 10 5	3,600 0 0	39.177 10 5	9	30	
255 1 11	12,009 7 10	5,972 11 2 Includes 5,272 11 2 of concessions.	6,036 12 8	51	28	
7 0 2	302 0 4	302 0 4	400+41	1 02	100	Released from man
215 5 9	9,602 13 9	4,370 . 6 4 Includes 4,060 11 3	5,282 7 5	47	70	agement.
41 10 2	1,891 12 4	of concessions. 823 10 8 of concessions.	1, 068 1 8	45	80	
60 14 6	1,599 11 0	95 0 0	1,504 11 0	6	31	
41 6 6 20 8 11 11 13 3 288 0 5 171 8 9 561 9 6 207 9 11 84 8 5	1,119 8 3 786 8 1 305 8 9 5,918 8 8 4,417 4 11 14,151 1 0 7,694 10 5 1,792 0 7	1,119 8 3 42 13 3 40 0 1 502 3 6 609 13 1 703 9 8	743 10 10 265 8 8 5,918 8 8 4,417 4 11 13,648 13 6 7,084 13 4 1,088 6 11	104 6 14 4 8	100 32 69 26 23 5 30 83	Released from man- agement.
15 8 2 64 3 9 37 5 6 64 3 10	634 15 0 1,326 1 10 779 7 6 3,353 4 8	634 8 0 164 14 5 50 14 0 1,863 3 7 Includes 1,587 3 8	0 7 0 1,161 3 5 728 9 6 1,490 1 1	103 13 7 57	100 33 53 67	Released from man- agement,
1 15 8	137 9 2	of concessions. 135 9 6	1 15 8	100	100	Released from man agement.
27 8 7 76 11 8 112 2 1 34 15 4	563 11 4 2,066 3 1 2,914 0 3 1,606 3 0	71 6 5 607 15 10 150 18 3 883 4 1 Includes 674 5 7	492 4 11 1,458 3 3 2,763 3 0 722 14 11	13 31 5 56	78 86 64 88	
132 5 11 92 14 2 331 9 5	2,834 15 11 2,443 11 5 8,707 4 6	of concessions. 851 15 1 378 14 8 1,369 1 1	1,983 0 10 2,064 12 9 7,338 3 5	32 16 16	78 71 69	
4,704 3 8	1,33,303 11 11	25,844 4 3 Includes 12,418 10 4 of concessions.	1,07,459 7 8	20	54	

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX
Kaira Encumbered Estates under

								BALANCE OUTST	anding on 1: as per Ledge	
No	Name o	of Esta	ite.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer,	Date of applica- tion of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.		Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total
1		2		3	4	5	-	6	7	8
				A'nand Táluka.		Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nápád	•••	•••	Parbatsing Náná- báva.	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 1	1	4,652 7 11	******	4,652 7 11
2	Do.	•••	•••	Takhatsing Dádá- bava, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053 4	0	1,202 14 10	400104	1,202 14 10
3	Do.	•••	•••	Nánábáva Motáji	11th September 1879.	11,808 10	9	3,138 7 7	4 80 6 0	3,618 13 7
				Borsad Tiiluka.						
4	Nápa	***	107	Narsing Abhesing,	21st November 1877.	23,208 9	7	5,308 6 11	}*****	5,868 6 1!
Б	Do.	•••		Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd November 1877.	16,552 0	0	3,077 9 11		3,077 9 11
6	Do.			Haribhái Amarsing	Do	8,727 12	0	4,284 14 0	*****	4,284 14 0
7	Do.		,	Punjáji Jijibhái	6th May 1878	5,133 0	0	2,323 5 5	*****	2,323 5 5
8	Do.	•••	,,,	Motáji Bháiba, &c	16th May 1878	3,138 13	7	1,447 13 8	*****	1,447 13 3
9	Do.		***	Sardársing Kábhái	Do	8,300 0	0	1,223 2 6	*****	1,223 2 6
10	Do.	.,.	,,,	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do.	440 0	0	99 8 2	*****	99 8 2
11	Do.		141	Fatesing Bápuji	13th June 1878	29,374 10 1	10	10,195 13 7	*** **	10,195 13 7
12	Gájna	•••	•••	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do	22,185 11	8	4,850 15 11	*****	4,850 15 11
13	Bhetásl	hi		Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878	5,270 7 1	1	1,025 3 2	*****	1,025 3 2
14	Sálol	***	•••	Motbhái Sardár	22nd August 1878 .	4,335 0	0	1,251 7 10	18 3 0	1,269 10 10
15	Do.	,		Khodbhái Kesar	Do	2,609 0	0	•••••	1,515 0 0	1,515 0 0
16	Ankláv	·	•	Dabhai Baváji	6th March 1879	6,280 0	0	1,665 1 0	•	1,665 1 0
				Mátar Táluka.						
17	Hariála	٠		Nathuji Jethiji	29th August 1878 .	3,354 9	6	3 59 11 1	*****	859 11 1
				Mehmedabad Túluka.						
18	Kuna		••	Jibáva Anopsing	10th May 1878	38,434 3	0	3,602 8 4	*****	3,602 8 4
19	Kaira		•	Vakhatsing Adesing	23rd February 1882.	13,008 0	0	142106	2,641 3 2	2,641 3 2
					Total	2,14,815 1	9	49,769 7 5	4,654 12 2	54,424 3 7

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1909-1910.

Interest on		Amount paid		estanding on 31s As per Ledger.	r July 1910	Percent- age of Payment as shown	Percent- age of reduction	
Loan for the year 1909-1910.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Amount due to Government.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	in co- lumn 11 to out- standing Balance.	since the Act was	Re- marks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
221 9 0	4,874 0 11	1,178 10 8	3,695 6 3	*****	3,695 6 3	25	73	
58 15 0	1,261 13 10	252 14 10	1,008 15 0	*****	1,008 15 0	21	75	
151 4 8	3,770 2 3	500 0 0	2,789 12 3	480 6 0	3,270 2 8	14	72	
248 1 9	5,616 8 8	2,132 0 0	3,484_8_8		8,484 S 8	40	85	
137 0 5	3,214 10 4	998 0 11	2,216 9 5		2 ,216 9 5	82	87	
166 12 3	4,451 10 3	550 0 3	3,901 10 0		3,901 10 0	13	55	
91 11 7	2,415 1 0	249 1 8	2,165 15 4	4	2,165 15 4	11	58	
72 0 1	1,519 13 4	128 7 10	1,391 5 8		1,891 5 6	9	56	
58 0 3	1,281 2 9	200 15 5	1,080 3 4	1	1,080 8 4	16	67	1
3 14 6	103 6 8	47 0 0	68 6 8	1176-3	56 6 8	47	87	
393 4 7	10,589 2 2	1,556 13 7	9,032 4 7		9,032 4 7	15	69	
175 11 8	5,026 11 7	1,806 12 5	3,219 15 2	144	3,219 15 2	37	85	
39 3 9	1,064 6 11	198 15 2	865 7 9	*****	865 7 9	19	84	
48 8 0	1,318 2 10	200 0 7	1,099 15 3	18 3 0	1,118 2 3	16	74	
*****	1,515 0 0	*538 12 0	485×6W	976 4 0	976 4 0	36	63	* Include
65 4 3	1,730 5 3	178 15 10	1,551 5 5	******	1,551 5 5	11	75	an adjust ment o Rs. 2-8 0.
17 7 8	377 2 4	147 4 7	229 13 9	******	2 29 18 9	41	98	
178 11 11	3,781 4 3	402 8 4	3, 378 11 11	*****	3,378 11 11	11	91	
******	2,641 3 2	125 5 0	***	2,515 14 2	2,515 14 2	5	81	
2,127 8 11	56,551 12 6	11,392 11 1	41,168 6 3	3,990 11 2	45,159 1 5	21	79	

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officet

APPENDIX III. Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1909-1910.

						Balance outstanding on let August 1909 as per Ludger.			Total of columns		Balance outstanding on Sist July 1910 as per Lepone.			payment column standing	be since
No.	Nams of Estate,	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Amount due to Governe ment.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	Interest on L the year 1909	Total of columns 8 and 9.	account of Debt eettlement as per Ledger.	Amount due to Govern- ment,	Amount due to Creditors,	Total.	ga g	tion of debt
1	2	8	4	5	8	7	8	0	10	11	12	18	14	15 ;	16
1	Jhanor	Broach Tdluka. Khusbals in g ji Mohansingji.	2nd Marcl 1892.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. a. p. 2,508 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,808 0 0		Re. a. p.	Ra. a. p.		Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p	38	96

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1909-1910.

	Number of Estates	Amount remaining	Paid to	Remaining to be						
District.	under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1910.	to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1908- 1909.	Paid to Creditors during 1909-1910.	paid to Creditors at the end of 1909-1910,	Advances outstand- ing at the end of 1908-1909,	Interest accrued np to 31st July 1910.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1909-1910.	
1	2	8		5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendix I.	23	67184			1,28,599	4,704	1,83,303	25,844	1,07,459	
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	19	4,655	884	3,991	49,770	2,127	51,897	10,729	41,168	
Broach-Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	1	2,808	1,069	1,739	319	***	***	: *** 	**************************************	
Total	43	7,463	1,733	5,730	1,78,869	6,831	1,85,200	36,573	1,48,627	

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.



APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under

					RECEIPTS.	-			
Name of District and the nature of management.	Out- standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total,	Cash in hand on 1st August 1909.	Total realizations during 1909-1910.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, etc., charges in the Taluka.	Tālukdári Settlement Officer's Establish- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates	27,561	26,225	5 3,786	3,093	25, 928	29,021	9,811	1,516	598
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court	92,603	1,82,356	2,74,959	66,581	1,77,839	2,44,420	56,315	10,116	4,747
of Wards Act. Miscellaneous Estates	2,47,118	4,65,802	7,12,920	1,16,100	4,82,560	5,98,660	1,66,702	25,847	11,415
Estates managed under sec- tion 320 of the Civil Proce- dure Code Estates managed under sec- tion 504 of the Civil Proce-	7,364	23,125	30,489	16,321	23,109	39,430	7,781	1,028	621
dure Code	1,555	2,156	3,711	1,106	2,023	8,129	1,154	78	44
Estates managed on account of revenue default	49,628	47,442	97,070	11. 22, 596	45,946	68,542	25,346	3,425	1,195
Total			11,72,935	See Street					18,620
Kaira.		,,,,,,,,,,,	72						
Encumbered Estates	24,383	35,083	59,416	6,958	34,505	41,4 63	9,112	2,531	978
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.		24,800	38,346	14,331	22,930	37,261	7,074	1,848	58!
Miscellaneous Estates	59,560	70,364	1,29,924	21,138	58,181	79,319	25,555	4,769	1,461
Estates managed on account of revenue default	20,631	28,835	49,466	17,736	29,824	47,560	18,440	2,225	82
Total	1,18,070	1,59,082	2,77,152	60,168	1,45,440	2,05,603	60,181	11,373	3,85
Broach.									
Encumbered Estates Estates under the Guardians	790	3,579	4,369	1,277	3,99 8	5,275	732	381	g
and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	89,633	66,095	1,55,728	28,013	66,309	92,322	3,400	2,451	17
Miscellaneous Estates	91,354	1,27,968	2,19,322	47,117	1,13,829	1,60,946	24,881	6,859	2,48
Total	1,81,777	1,97,642	3,79,419	74,407	1,84,136	2,58, 5 43	28,903	9,691	2,7
Grand Total	7,25,676	11,03,830	18,29,506	3,60,367	10,86,981	14,47,348	8,55,753	62,5 6 9	25,2

V.

management for the year 1909-1910.

1	JHS,	OAN ADVANC	kávi and L	TA						ARGES.	CE
1	Outstanding on 31st July 1910.	Repaid during the year.	New advances given during the year.	Outstanding on 1st August 1909.	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1910.	Remission to tenants.	Balance in hand on 31st July 1910.	Total.	Special and Miscel- laneous.	Paid to creditors.	Main- tenance, Education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.
22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
* Differe	•••	•••	***)	23,066	4,792	4,336	24,685	1,085	12,150	25
sequent			•••		73,298	23,822	73,475	1,70,945	45,991	29,132	21,641
†lnclu remissi amount	2,81,595	1,02,334+	40,702	3,43,227	1,9 3, 026	37,334	1,17,441	1,81,219	87,626	1,43,135	40,694
to Rs. 7		kávi.	'Ta								
	•••	*,.	•••		6,532	848	20,907	18,523	989	7, 313	541
A Represe	29,824	8,880	1,778‡	36,926	1,540	148	809	2,320	224	600	225
accru during year.		ans.	Lo	þ			<				
	•••	•••	•••]	48,880	2, 244	26,906	41,636	5,253	2,755	3,662
	3,11,419	1,11,214	42,480	3,80,153	3,46,342	69,188	2,43,874	7,39,328	1,41,118	1,95,685	75,791
)	5314	PEP"					
		•••		· · ·	18,098	6,813	6,955	34,508	5,762	11,530	4,595
Differ e	22,069	5,153	2,966	24,256*	12,835	2,581	15,141	22,120	3,948	4,167	4,498
sequent justment		kávi.	Ta	}	43,871	27,872	21,520	57,799	14,813	6,155	5,046
+ Differ e	7,974	1,667	42 3‡	9,218†	16,651	2,991	19,939	27,621	2,839	327	2,963
due to inclusion Rs. 947		ans.	Lo								
from t Uhand Estate.	30,043	6,820	3,389	33,474	91,455	40,257	63,555	1,42,048	27,362	22,179	17,102
‡ Represe inter accru											
during year.]	32 6	45	761	4,514	521	2,069	720
		237	7	230	74,655	14,764	11,646	80,676	60,160	3,841	10,653
§ Represe	940	kávi.	Та 4 5 §	895	81,090	24,403	35,316	1,25,630	39,434	36,806	15,217
accru during year.		ans.	Lo								
June	940	237	5 2	1,125	1,56,071	39,212	47,723	2,10,820	1,00,115	42,716	26,590
	3,42,402	1,18,271	45,921	4,14,752	5,93,868	1,48,657	3,55,152	10,92,196	2,68,595	?,ਤ 0,580	,19,483

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer



Remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for the year 1909-1910.

No. 651 of 1911.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp Surat, 13th February 1911.

Submitted to Government.

2. The report is succinct and full of information. In reviewing it one can do little more than point out the most salient details.

In 394 villages of which the ordinary revenue administration is in the hands of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Rs. 3,15,209 out of Rs. 3,41,837 total jama was recovered. It is shown in paragraph 16 that more than half of the arrears are nominal, and the rest are easily explained. The season was good, but it is clear that no slackness is allowed in collection. The outstandings of jama set down for collection are included in the above total. But it seems from Appendix V that the total realizations in all managed estates amounted to Rs. 10,86,981 out of current year's revenue Rs. 11,03,830 and outstandings Rs. 7,25,676. Comparatively little tagávi was advanced, but recoveries of loans and tagávi were large, Rs. 1,18,271 of which all but about Rs. 20,000 represents tagávi advances.

3. The amount due from encumbered estates managed under the old Acts is being steadily reduced. Under the Talukdari Act, Bombay Act VI of 1888, the number of estates under management rose from 251 to 332. Under the Guardian and Wards Act there were 63 estates, under

the Civil Procedure Code, 105, under management. These figures are significant of the extent of the Talukdári Settlement Officer's responsibility. The advance in leasing estates is very creditable to the staff. The progress made in the important estates of Sánand and Khot is most satisfactory. The repairs to important bandhs were pushed on with unusual rapidity and great advantage to the estate.

The debt in the Gangad estate was reduced by Rs. 30,000. There is still nearly 1½ lakhs outstanding, but with the appointment of the new Kárbhári the prospect of keeping the estate intact is more hopeful. The same Kárbhári, who will now guide the administration of both Gangad and Gamph estates, has been very successful in the latter.

- 4. Regarding the execution of decrees some interesting figuers are given. In two years the number of decrees pending has been reduced from 377 to 233. By far the majority are being disposed of by management, a method of disposal which Collectors can rarely resort to. The inference is that creditors will wait a long time and accept whatever they can get when sales are practically forbidden. The antipathy of the Tálukdár to Civil Court procedure is brought into relief by the distribution of the 233 pending decrees into 112 passed ex parte, 43 passed with consent and 78 contested. For every loan that comes into Court and is recovered by a procedure which must, it is thought, have a most discouraging effect on money lending, there are, no doubt, many which give a rich return to the speculator. Education has been recognized to be the only real remedy for Tálukdár's improvidence. Mr. Tupper's efforts in this direction have before been noticed by Government, and it is earnestly hoped that the small assistance, asked for from Government, will be forthcoming. The Acting Commissioner saw the boys at the temporary Dhandhuka hostel a year ago and can fully endorse Mr. Tupper's remarks on their improved appearance.
- 5. The results of the debt settlement are summarized in paragraph 18. Out of an estimate of Rs. 70 lakhs of claims, claims amounting to Rs. 59,11,800 have been filed, and Rs. 33,35,478 have been settled for Rs. 10,85,641 and only 5 lakhs of the Government loan of 15 lakhs have been utilized so far. These are remarkable figures and bear eloquent testimony to the personal trouble taken in settling with creditors, both in reducing excessive demands and in conserving the cash available. It will be noticed that one-fifth of the 5 lakhs advanced has been already recovered.
- 6. Mr. Tupper has been able to gather round him a capable staff into whom he has infused some measure of his own painstaking enthusiasm. His success in the administration of the department is patent throughout the report.

(Signed) J. SLADEN, Commissioner, Northern Division.



Annual Reports.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1909-10.

No. 4130.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1911.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 651, dated 13th February 1911—Forwarding a letter No. 1655, dated 15th November 1910, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1909-10.

RESOLUTION.—The season covered by the report was good and the revenue collections in the managed estates were satisfactory. As a consequence the Government dues were paid nearly in full and substantial reductions were made in the debts of the encumbered estates. In the course of the debt settlement claims aggregating nearly seven lákhs were settled during the year for a little over two lákhs. Up-to-date nearly one-half of the claims against tálukdári estates, which are estimated to amount to seventy lákhs, have been settled for one-third of their nominal amount. This has been effected with the aid of Government cash advances amounting to five lákhs of which over one lákh has already been recovered. The account of takávi and loans for subsistence shows that repayments during the year exceeded new advances by Rs. 72,000. These are gratifying proofs of improvement in the financial condition of the estates.

- 2. The attendance of tálukdárs' children at school increases but slowly and their education, on which Government believe that the future welfare of their class depends, continues to excite no interest among the tálukdárs. Only the better class have so far responded to the efforts made by Government in this direction. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer's report on the recently established hostel at Dhandhuka, which is endorsed by the Commissioner, is very hopeful, and since the close of the year under review a second hostel has been opened at A'nand. It may be hoped that the example thus afforded by the well-to-do will assist the efforts of Government in breaking down the apathy of the main body of tálukdárs.
- 3. Government have read with pleasure the Commissioner's opinion of the abilities and enthusiasm of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's staff. Mr. Tupper has submitted an informing report and the Governor in Council is pleased to commend him for the continued success with which he has administered his charge.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind, The Commissioner, N. D., The Collector of Ahmedabad, The Collector of Kaira, The Collector of the Panch Maháls, The Collector of Broach, The Tálukdári Settlement Officer, The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind, With copies The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, of the The Director of Agriculture, Report. The Accountant General, The Political Department of the Secretariat, The Judicial Department of the Secretariat, The General Department of the Secretariat, The Educational Department of the Secretariat, The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, The Financial Department of the Secretariat, The Government of India. The Under Secretary of State for India. By letter. Rev 822

No. of 1911.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1910-1911.

मन्त्रवंद सम्ब

From

J. H. E. TUPPER, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., Tálukdári Settlement Officer,

Gujarát;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Camp Ránpur, 8th December 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Talukdari Department for the year commencing 1st August 1910 and ending 31st July 1911.

- 2. I held charge of the office throughout the year.
- Annual Tour.- My tour commenced in November with a visit to the Sanand Taluka of the Ahmedabad District where the rice crop had failed. Suspensions to be given to the Talukdars and their tenants were determined after a careful inspection of the principal villages. The chains of irrigational tanks and embankments constructed by the Irrigation Department were inspected and arrangements were made to watch and protect them during the monsoon. The experiment alluded to last year in re-adjusting the rents of a typical village on the basis of the new Survey Assessment appears to have been entirely successful. This experiment, checked by others in the Virangám Táluka, is intended to provide data for a general scheme of re-adjustment to be introduced as soon as the Detailed Survey is complete, and to be accompanied by the re-writing of estates' records which the Detailed Survey renders obsolete. In December I moved to the Broach District in order to meet the Director of Land Records with a view to joint inspection of the Record of Rights of Tálukdári Wantas. The resulting recommendations made by the Director led to the passing of orders contained in Government Resolution No 5668, dated 13th June 1911, Revenue Department, which have given the greatest satisfaction to the Talukdars of the Kaira and Broach Districts. Large arrears of rent covering a period of over 20 years were outstanding in the village of Kalam forming part of the estate of the minor Desai of Broach. Personal inquiry was made on the spot and about Rs. 40,000 were ordered to be written off. During the early part of January I was detained in Head Quarters by a final and unsuccessful attempt to compromise the interminable Chhárodi case, by negotiations with the Katosan Durbar, and by a series of interviews which resulted in the final settlement of the important Makhiav case. I then proceeded to the Viramgám Táluka, where I was able to visit a very large number of villages, examine the newly prepared Settlement Registers and settle a considerable number of leases on the spot. In consultation with the energetic and capable Deputy Manager, Mr. Durlabhram, the re-organisation of the entire Tálukdári staff of the Táluka was planned and has since been carried into effect. The supersession of direct management by leasing, made it possible to effect a large reduction in the number of poorly paid and incompetent Talátis and to replace them by half their number of better paid and more capable Japti The result is enhanced efficiency at a reduced cost. In some villages the conversion of crop-share into cash rents was arranged, uneven distribution of jama was rectified, and a re-adjustment of rents on the basis of the Survey Assessment was introduced. New schools were arranged for in consultation

with the Educational Inspector, and proposals were made for various irrigational improvements to the Executive Engineer. Early in February I returned to Ahmedabad where a series of interviews and conferences had been arranged, and left a few days later for a tour through the Dholka and Dhandhuka Tálukas. Parts of both Tálukas had suffered severely during the first days of February from a very sharp frost, the action which had been more than usually capricious, destroying utterly in some cases the crop in one part of a field and leaving another part untouched. This necessitated personal and minute inspection of crops in a very large number of villages in order to ascertain what suspensions of rent and of jama were required. With the exception of an interval during the first part of March, when my entire staff was required in Ahmedabad for census operations, my tour was largely devoted to this work till the beginning of April. The important Gangad, Utelia and Gamph estates received a large measure of attention, the last with especial reference to the terms of the lease to be granted to the Thakor. Several schemes for irrigational embankments and improved water supply were suggested, most of which are already taking shape. Various boundary disputes and encroachments were dealt with after personal inspection of the sites, and before leaving the Dhandhuka Taluka I had the satisfaction of arranging for the discharge of the liabilities of certain estates which had remained under Government management for protracted periods. Details appear in paragraph 5. After despatching business that had accumulated in Head Quarters I moved in the middle of April to the Prantij Taluka where a large question of the status of a number of Tálukdárs, and also disputes between the Tálukdárs of Antroli-Vas-Dolji and Antroli-Vas-Punjaji with some of their alienees required local investigation. The greater part of May was spent in the Gogha Mahal where the failure of indebted Talukdars to take advantage of the Talukdari Act was closely investigated. Local creditors had succeeded in establishing a prejudice which the isolation of the Mahál alone rendered possible. The prejudice is rapidly disappearing and numerous applications for management have been received. The affairs of Tagdi-Vavdi, the Chief Talukdari estate of the Mahal, received careful attention, and arrangements were made which are expected to result in clearing not only the British estate of the minor (a result already practically achieved) but also his estate in the Bhavnagar State by cooperation with the State authorities. As observed last year the need for a Personal Assistant becomes increasingly urgent. The Talukdári Settlement Officer, with a charge that embraces both sides of the Gulf of Cambay from Gogho on the one hand to Broach on the other, cannot himself cover all the ground in a single year. It is proposed, as soon as Debt Settlement is completed, to move Government to appoint the Special Debt Settlement Officer Personal Assistant to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, The Settlement Registers now in course of preparation in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira Broach and the Panch Mahals will require annual inspection. This and supervision of the inspection of the new boundary marks, which are being erected throughout the Talukdári area comprised in the four Districts, is a task which the Talukdari Settlement Officer cannot possibly discharge without assistance in addition to the management of some 700 estates and his not inconsiderable revenue duties.

- 4. Season.—The rainfall was considerably below the normal, and there were no heavy falls to fill the tanks. The result was entire failure of the rice crop in a considerable area. Other crops promised to be excellent, but cotton, which had been substituted for the usual crop over large areas on account of the high prices anticipated, was seriously damaged and in some villages totally destroyed by severe frost at the beginning of February. The wheat crop was very light. With these large reservations the season left little to be desired.
- 5. Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.—At the commencement of the year there were 23 estates under attachment, which though released under Bombay Act VI of 1862 by the operation of the rule which limits management to 20 years, are continued under attachment for the recovery of debts due to Government. While in Dhandhuka Taluka in March last I was able to make considerable progress with the affairs of estates, alluded to in paragraph 7 of last year's report, which appeared to be almost hopelessly involved. It was

arranged to pay off the total Government loan debt due by estates Nos. 5, 6 and 10 of Appendix I and about 29 and 86 per cent. respectively of the debt due by estates Nos. 4 and 9. The money was raised in estates Nos. 5 and 6 by the mortgage of 35 and 47 bighas of land for sums of Rs. 700 and 1,600 respectively; in estates Nos. 9 and 10 by sale of 129 and 126 acres respectively with the sanction of Government (Government Resolution No. 5330, dated 1st June 1911, Revenue Department); and in estate No. 4 by sale of a shop which was already mortgaged to a private creditor. Estates Nos. 5, 6 and 10, together with estate No. 1, which was ordered to be restored to its owners free of encumbrance as it had remained 42 years under management and as the repayments made amounted to more than double the original loan, were released free of debt during the year. The number of estates under attachment at the end of the year was therefore reduced to 19. The total reduction of debt effected during the year amounted to Rs. 23,048, which included Rs. 21,954 of eash payments and Rs. 1,094 remitted under the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 2638, dated 13th March 1911. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year, including Rs. 5,282 of arrears of interest stood at Rs. 89,364 as compared with Rs. 1,07,459 last year. remains due to private creditors. Progress with these estates may now be regarded as satisfactory, the number under management having been reduced from 32 to 19 in the last four years.

The Makhiav estate maintained the position of unenviable prominence into which it has been brought of late years. The Thakor and his brother filed two suits, one against the Secretary of State and the other against the Talukdari Setttlement Officer with a view to regain possession of their estate on the grounds that the debt due from them on account of the loan advanced by Government was extinguished under Section 16 of Bombay Act VI of 1862, that the mortgage deed executed by them securing the Government loan was obtained by undue pressure, and that they were not bound by the lease to the Tálukdári Šettlement Officer. One suit was dismissed and the remarks passed by the Judge during the course of the preliminary hearing appeared to indicate a similar fate for the other. Thereupon the latter suit was withdrawn with permission to bring a fresh suit, but the Talukdars, finding their position utterly untenable, presented a petition praying that the Government debt might be secured on the large village of Samani and that the other two villages (Makhiav and Melasna with suburbs) might be restored to them for maintenance, they agreeing to pay the Jama and Local Fund of the whole estate including Samani. The proposals were generously accepted by Government (Government Resolution No. 2098, dated 2nd March 1911, Revenue Department), but it is to be feared that the whole estate will again have to be taken under management at no distant time. Rapid progress could be made by the estate, which is capable of considerable development, if the Tálukdár could be induced to assist management with a fraction of the energy which he devotes to obstruction and attempts to repudiate his just liabilities.

The only really hopeless case remaining is No. 11. Permission to sell part of the estate has been obtained from Government and sale will be arranged as soon as agricultural conditions are favourable.

- 6. Kaira.—There were 19 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. Rs. 12,420 were recovered in repayment of Government loan representing 30 per cent. of the sum outstanding at the commencement of the year. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 30,303 including Rs. 1,784 of interest. The balance due to private creditors at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 3,646. Progress in these estates is satisfactory, the Government debt having been reduced from Rs. 88,034 to Rs. 30,303 during the last four years.
- 7. Broach.—There was only one estate under management under Act XXI of 1881 in this district. There is no Government debt and Rs. 1,000 were paid to private creditors during the year. Ninety-eight per cent. of the debt has now been repaid and it is expected to discharge the outstanding balance of Rs. 739 next year.

8. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.—There were 62 estates, 44 in Ahmedabad, 15 in Kaira and 3 in Broach under the management of this Department under the Guardians and Wards and Court of Wards Acts, of which 6 were released during the year. Detailed reports regarding these estates have as usual been separately submitted.

9. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.—There were 78 estates

Ahmedabaa	
Dbandhuka Viramgám Gogho Dbolka Sánand Prántij	Rs 1,50,239 99,285 1,753 20,327 1,30,772 8,369
To	otal 4,10,745
Kaira I Anand Borsad	District. 34,714 968
To	otal 35,682
Broach I Amod Vágra	District 8,130 343
$\mathbf{T_{0}}$	tal 8,473
Grand To	otal 4,54,900

under management under Section 323 (paragraph 7 of the third schedule of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code against 104 during the preceding year. There were also two estates under management under Section 504 (Order 40. Rule 5 of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code. The total amount of decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 4,54,900, as shown in the margin, including Rs. 2,33,454 for decrees under enquiry, against Rs. 4,18,311 last year. Decretal claims of Rs. 2,07,825 have already been settled but the darkhasts have not been returned to the Courts. since in some cases the amounts settled have not yet been paid to creditors and in others the pullachhuth period agreed upon has not expired. In addition to large reductions and to payments otherwise effected Rs. 32,215 (Rs. 27,605 from the balances of estates and Rs. 4,606 from the Government debt settlement loan) were ordered to be paid to judgment creditors during the year

in part payment of their claims. The most important settlement of decretal claims made during the year related to the Kherva estate of minor Umarkhan Modji. He owed a large debt, contracted by his father to the nephews of the Chief of Patdi, which amounted to Rs. 60,626-11-8 at the date of settlement. The surplus of income over expenditure was insufficient to discharge the liability and the only course was sale. The Patdi Durbar was in a very strong position. The debt of Rs. 60,626-11-8 was however settled for Rs. 47,000, Rs. 39,000 to be paid by a transfer of half of the estate of the minor to the Durbar and Rs. 8,000 to be paid in cash. The settlement was arranged by the Talukdari Settlement Officer personally after protracted negotiations and with the greatest difficulty.

Among cash settlements of decretal debts may be noted:-

Name of Estate.	Amount of debt.	Amount for which settled.		
Himatsingji Takhatsingji of Kherda	•••	Rs.	Rs. 17,619	
Umedsang Jodhaji and others of Chhaniar		17,821	10,000	
Raysangji Bawaji of Ranpur	•••	4,063	80 2	
Raning Ravat of Khas	•	3,110	45	

Among pullachhuth settlements of decretal debts (i. e., settlement by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance) may be noted:—

Varsabhai Ajabhai and others of Kadipur—Rs. 3,651 settled by pullachhuth for 5 years, which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 510 distributed over 5 annual instalments.

Shivsangji Hanubhai and others of Vagad—Rs. 1,872 settled by pullachhuth for 14 years which is estimated as equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 350 distributed over 14 annual instalments.

10. Execution of Decrees.—There

- Owing to amicable settlements
 Absence of certificate under section
 29-E of the Gujárat Tálukdárs Act.
- (3) Destitution of judgment debtors ...
 (4) Disposed of by Courts either on makufnama presented by the judgment creditor or for other reasons...
- (5) Miscellaneous, such as absence of the sanction of Government to the sale of the attached land, existing attachment under prior decrees, death of judgment creditors, &c....

were 233 decrees and darkhasts under execution at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 40. Of the total number, 123 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 65 are under enquiry and 85 were returned to the Courts for the reasons given in the margin, leaving 188 pending at the end of the year. There were also 2 decrees under execution under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of the 188 (123+65) decrees transmitted by the Courts to this office.

transmitted by the Courts to this office, and now pending execution, 74 were ex-parte decrees, 29 were consent decrees, and 85 were contested. These figures are encouraging as an indication that the traditional antipathy of the Talukdars to the Civil Courts is at length beginning to make way for an attitude that has less of prejudice and more of practical common sense. Unwavering avoidance of the Courts for half a century has cost the Talukdars very dear. It has overwhelmed them with inflated debts that were decreed only because they were not resisted. Every effort has been made to combat the prejudice, and as the figures seem to indicate, not altogether without success. Contested decrees, which three years ago represented only 25 per cent. now represent over 45 per cent. of the whole number under execution. The last year's figures show the greatest improvement, and it is permissible to hope that the ratio of increase may continue to be progressive. To some extent at least it is due to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Progress in the execution of decrees which has been made the subject of unofficial criticism, as observed last year, could hardly be more satisfactory. The number of decrees under execution has been reduced in the last 3 years by over 50 per cent. from 377 to 188, and this notwithstanding the constant influx of new decrees from the Courts at the average rate of 40 a year, and in spite of the fact that sale—the only rapid process of execution—is precluded except under very exceptional circumstances. It is an exacting criticism that quarrels with these results.

- 11. Miscellaneous Estates.—There were 359 estates as against 332 last year under the management of this Department under Sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukadárs Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and for recovery of loans and tagávi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.
- Sa'nand and Koth Estate.—The income realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,20,735 against Rs. 1,53,414 last year. The decrease was due to remissions of rents necessitated by failure of the rice crop and by damage caused to other crops by frost. Recovery of arrears was consequently impossible. Proportionate remission of Jama amounting to Rs. 2,753 was sanctioned by Government (Government Resolution No. 8164, dated 26th August 1911, Revenue Department). The following items were credited to Government:—Rs. 41,694 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess; Rs. 3,466 on account of Summary Settlement on Wantas situated in Khálsa villages; and Rs. 3,166 on account of Tagávi taken by the Thákor Saheb himself or borrowed on his security by tenants who absconded or died without leaving any property. It was impossible to pay anything to private creditors or to Government on account of arrears. The total debts of the estate outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 54,523:—Rs. 28,256 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess, Rs. 3,052 on account of tagávi and Rs. 23,215 due to private creditors. A sum of Rs. 13,262 due on account of arrears from tenants, who died without leaving property, was written off. The estate has been awarded one lakh as compensation for lands taken up for the Chharodi Cattle Farm but the amount was not credited to the estate till after the close of the year. The Thákor Saheb's allowance, which had been reduced to Rs. 1,000 temporarily, has again been raised to Rs. 1,600 per mensem. The Thákor Saheb's mother, Bai Shri Rupaliba, died during the year, and the estate was compelled to spend Rs.10,000 on funeral ceremonies. Owing to the lady's death the

villages of Fangdi, Rajoda Wanto and lands in some of the villages of the estate which were in her possession have reverted to the estate. The Thákor Saheb's seven-year-old son Kunvar Bhávsangji is receiving private tuition. Repairs to seven irrigation tanks and bandhs, partially effected last year, were completed during the year. The character of the season deprived the estate of all advantage from its large irrigational improvements. Their effect will become apparent only when there is sufficient rainfall to fill the tanks.

13. Gamph.—The whole estate including the village of Derdi was leased to the Thákor Saheb for a sum of Rs. 31,000, being Rs 4,500 less than last year on account of deficient rainfall and frost. Consideration has been paid in full. Rs. 20,833 on account of Government dues and Rs. 13,000 on account of debt settlement loan were credited to Government and Rs. 5,310 were paid to private creditors. Of the two claims which remained unsettled at the beginning of the year, one which was pending adjudication in the Civil Court was decided, the Court passing a decree for Rs. 9,437, payable in four equal instalments, against the Thákor. An appeal has been filed in the High Court. The second claim is secured on valuable ornaments. A sum of Rs. 1,290 has been paid towards it, since it is impossible to effect any reduction.

Debt settlement of the estate is now complete and its character reflects no little credit on the Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidas Nathubhai, whose service in both the Gamph and Gángad estates has now been made pensionable. The total liabilities of the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,99,602, of which Rs. 1,71,221 are due to Government on account of debt settlement and famine loan and Rs. 28,381 to private creditors. The suit filed by the Thákor Saheb for the resumption of the village of Piparia on account of the failure of the cadet's line was decided against the estate, the Court rejecting the Thákor's claim to resume the village on account of the terms of a document passed by the late Thákor in favour of the deceased in 1871. An appeal has been filed in the High Court. Two suits have been filed against the Thákor Saheb and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, one by the elder wife of the Thákor in the matter of her Jivái lands and another by the Syeds of Chokdi in respect of an alleged right to a fourth share in the produce of that village.

The estate is a difficult one to develop. It is situated in country that offers no facilities for simple bandh and tank irrigation, but it is intended to get it thoroughly examined by an expert. The surface water is saltish nearly everywhere, but there is probably sub-artesian water. An experiment is to be made in artesian boring, but irrigation by artesian wells is unfortunately a project that requires a large capital expenditure. Even more important than the development of its natural resources is the improvement of the methods of cultivation practised in the estate. The cultivators are incredibly careless and lazy, but are beginning to show signs of progress under the firm and judicious handling of the Karbhari.

14. Gangad.—The whole estate including the village of Bhumli was leased to the Thákor for a sum of Rs. 34,500 only as the crops suffered severely from Consideration has been paid in full. Rs. 17,669 on account of Government dues and Rs. 2,500 on account of special loan were credited to Government during the year. Rs. 1,945 on account of tagávi and Rs. 3,844 on account of boundary stones erected during the Detailed Survey were recovered. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to the credit of the Shermian estate in part repayment of the balance of a loan of Rs. 4,000 and only Rs. 229 with interest now remain due. The total debt of the estate at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,142 with interest plus a loan of Rs. 2,000 contracted to meet current expenses. Rs 15,000 were paid to creditors and Rs. 2,337 were reduced by settlement during the year, leaving Rs. 1,83,805 outstanding. It is intended to repopulate two deserted hamlets and thus bring a considerable area of waste land under cultivation. 118 acres were reclaimed this year. Repairs to the Roika and Bhamsara bandhs, for which I pressed last year, have now been completed by the Irrigation Department. I have carefully examined the whole estate with a view to irrigational development and have made proposals. which are under consideration by the Executive Engineer, for further improvements or new works in five different villages, from which it is believed that a considerable increase of revenue will be derived.

The attempt to sell occupancy rights has been prosecuted with the greatest energy by the Karbhari but serious difficulty has been encountered. refusal of these rights has been offered to sitting tenants of substance, who are tenants-at-will, but feeling themselves safe from competition they decline to pay a fair price. It is not that there is any lack of good offers from other cultivators of the best class, but all such offers are conditional on entry into possession at the commencement of the next cultivating season. This unfortunately the estate is not in a position to promise, because, as the law is at present interpreted, tenants-at-will cannot be ejected without regular suits which may take years to run their tedious course through the Courts. The sitting tenants in consequence have the estate at grave disadvantage, and under legal advice they have been endeavouring to dictate their own terms. I have given the matter a great deal of time and attention, and have at last (though after the close of the year under report) succeeded, with the Karbhari's assistance, in breaking the back of opposition in villages where it was most determined. Payment however has had to be arranged by small instalments spread over a considerable number of years, so that some time will clapse before the results are apparent in accelerated liquidation of the estate's liabilities. Ultimate success is however assured and the estate, the condition of which was regarded as hopeless a few years ago, will be cleared within ten years or less.

15. General Administration.—There were 394 villages in Ahmedahad (including Udhad and Mehvási villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total Jama due for the year amounted to Rs. 3,39,534 of which Rs. 3,01,313 were recovered during the year. The arrears Rs. 38,221 include Rs. 16,427 suspended in Dhandhuka and Dholka Tálukas on account of damago done by frost and in Sánand Táluka on account of failure of crops on rice lands. Arrears of Rs. 14,356 in the Navda and Dholera estates in Dhandhuka Táluka are nominal. Under the orders of Government the whole gross revenue is nominally taken as Jama, and half of it is each year remitted. The residue relates to estates which suffered on account of deficiency of rainfall or frost, and which were unable in consequence to pay in full. The proportion of rents to be collected from tenants was based on an anna valuation of the crops in estates in which cash rents obtained. No special measures were necessary for the villages under the Bhágbatái (crop-share) system, which gives automatic relief to the tenants. The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 4,96,583 at the end of the year for the three districts and are shown in detail in column 17 of Appendix V. Irrecoverable arrears amounting to Rs. 1,83,130 were written off during the year and inquiries with regard to the rest are proceeding. Proposals for the reduction of the Jama of the Oran and Majra estates, which have deteriorated owing to natural causes, have been sanctioned by Government (Government Resolution No. 5781, dated 17th June 1911) and arrears amounting to Rs. 2,129-12-0 for 1907-0-, 1908-09 and 1909-10 have been remitted (Government Resolution No. 9140, dated 28th September 1911, Revenue Department). Arrears of Jama amounting to Rs. 7,679 for 1905-06, 1906-07 and 1907-08 of the Hirapur estate in Sanand Taluka, the Jama of which is to be taken at half the gross receipts, under the orders of Government, contained in Government Resolution No. 8443. dated 18th August 1908, were also remitted during the year (Government Resolution No. 4118, dated 27th April 1911, Revenue Department). Good progress has been made with irrigational development. Of 23 works enumerated in Government Resolution No. 5918, dated 19th June 1906, 19 have now been completed. The total cost is Rs. 74,199, of which Rs. 47,756 have fallen upon the Tálukdárs and Rs. 26,443 upon Government. These works constitute a part only of the irrigational programme, as is indicated by remarks made against such individual estates as it is possible to notice separately in this report. The rates charged by the Public Works Department have been found very onerous to estates, including, as they do, a surcharge of 24½ per cent. for tools and establishment. In one case an estate-owner, one of the best landlords in the Ahmedabad District, has rejected the Executive Engineer's estimate and has borrowed Rs. 4,500 tagávi to carry out the work himself on the lines laid down by the Department, but on a slightly reduced scale and at 40 per cent. of the official estimate. Government have been moved to grant more favourable terms and also to decide on whom the cost of irrigational improvement should devolve in Kasbati villages which are held on lease from Government.

16. Detailed Survey and Settlement Registers.—Field work in the Ahmedabad District is practically complete, only two wantas remaining to be measured. Measurement is finished in the Panch Maháls and classification remains. Government have directed the preparation of Settlement Registers in all Wantas situated in Government villages (Government Resolution No. 5668, dated 13th June 1911, Revenue Department) and proposals for the extension of the Detailed Survey to the Tálukdári estates of Kaira and Broach Districts have been sanctioned (Government Resolution No. 10116, dated 28th October 1911, Revenue Department). Work in the latter districts commences in the opening fair season. The entire Tálukdári area of Gujarát extending over four districts will thus be brought under Detailed Survey at a cost originally sanctioned for the Tálukdári estates of the Ahmedabad District alone.

17. Debt Settlement—The subjoined tabular statement summarises results since the middle of May 1907, when the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer was sanctioned, to the end of October 1911:—

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims aguinst Tähkdäri estates.	Total amount advanced from Government lean of Rs. 15,00,000 since beginning of 1908,	Remarks.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
Under sectio 29-H of Act VI of 1888 and section 14 of Act I of 1905.		Rs.	Rs.	1603	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
	8,776	26,36,633	8,72,171	5,720	51,39,296	70,00,000	5,14,058 8 0	Already
		É					44,211 0 0	Orders
		N.	, III.16	327			5,58,269 8 0	issued to
Claims sattled but not flually sanc- tioned.	806	1,90,468	76,135					
Claims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six months having expired.	263	1,96,018		263	1,96,018	******	*****	
Under section 79-A of Land Revenue Cods.	152	69,795	28,272	152	69,795	*****	*****	
Total	4,497	30,92,914	9,76,578	6,135	54,05,109	70,00,000	5,58,269 8 0	
Under section 320 of the Civil Pro- cedure Code.	453	7,41,012	2,52,292	1 1 534	9,04,910		,	
Claims settled but not finally sanc- tioned.	16	25,820	8,666	•••	*****	*****	} }	
Total	469	7,68,832	2,60,958	584	9,04,910			
Grand Total	4,966	38,59,746	12,37,536	6,719	63,10,019	70,00,000	5,58,269 8 0	

A glance at the grand totals shows that the estimated debt of the Talukdárs is roughly Rs. 70,00,000 of which some nine-tenths or over 63 lakhs have now come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for settlement. Out of 63 lákhs, 38.6 lákhs have now been settled and the amount which the creditors have agreed to accept is considerably less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The average rate of settlement is therefore less than one-third of the amount claimed. Comparison of columns 4 and 8 shows that less than half the settlement rests on a cash basis. liquidation by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed period in full acquittance being the method adopted wherever possible, for reasons explained last year. In pursuance of this policy the Government cash credit of 15 lákhs has been drawn on only to the extent of some $5\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs (column 8.) Of this sum Rs. 1,48,657 have already been repaid, Rs. 47,323 having been recovered during the year under report. The whole cash credit will probably be utilised, but with added advantage at the close of operations, as shown in last year's report. Comparison of this year's statement with that of the previous year exhibits the progress made during the last 12 months; 911 claims aggregating Rs. 5,24,268 have been settled for Rs. 1,51,895, the average rate of settlement being under The volume of work shows some decrease, which is fully accounted for by the fact that an increasing portion of the Special Debt Settlement Officer's time is necessarily diverted to purposes other than debt settlement under the

circumstances described at the close of paragraph 3 of this report. Constant visits to Bombay to assist in pending litigation (the Chhárodi suit in particular) occupied a large part of his attention. He also performed a good deal of debt settlement work which does not appear in this report since it does not relate to the estates of Tálukdárs, claims for nearly half a lákh having been settled in one non-Tálukdári estate alone.

The very high rate of reduction obtained, on the average two rupees out of three, is attributable largely to the unconscionable inflation which characterises the operations not only of petty money-lenders but not infrequently of men in a comparatively large way of business. For example a claim for Rs. 1,66,123 was filed against the Simej estate. This was found to originate in a loan of Rs. 9,301 advanced in 1884 and secured by mortgage with possession of a Wanta of 568 acres. In spite of profits accruing from possession, which might have been expected to extinguish the whole debt years ago, it was asserted by the claimant to have increased to seventeen times its original amount. After the accounts had been submitted to expert scrutiny, the claimant was glad to accept Rs. 9,651.

Another claimant who sought to recover Rs. 37,196 on an original loan of Rs. 3,300, advanced in 1830, was glad to accept Rs. 1,801 when his accounts had been investigated. Mr. Mohanlal, the Special Debt Settlement Officer, has maintained the high level of his previous work.

- 18. Leasing.—The quality of leases continues to improve, but, as observed last year, the limits of expansion have nearly been reached as regards number, which was 370 at the close of the year under report as against 381 at the end of the previous October. Figures are usually given for the whole leasing season (ending in October) which is bisected by the period covered by this report, but it has not been possible this year to give leases after the end of July, owing to the failure of the rains. The slight shrinkage exhibited by the figures is due to the disappointment of some of last season's lessees, who had over-estimated the value of the leases and were disappointed of their profits. It is unlikely that the number of leases will fluctuate to any great extent in future except in famine years, when a heavy fall is inevitable. Under the most favourable circumstances the number is not likely to rise above 450, unless the number of estates under management increases, since profitable leases can rarely be negotiated except in estates where metayage obtains. The Department has lost to the Junagadh State its best leasing officer and ablest Deputy Manager, Mr. Durlabhram, whose abilities attracted the notice of the Administrator.
- 19. Education.—The tendencies exhibited last year are confirmed and emphasised by this year's results. Progress among the better class of Tálukdárs is more clearly marked, but no efforts avail to make any impression upon the stolid inertia of the main body. The machinery described last year has been kept in active operation, but the number of boys attending village schools in Ahmedabad has fallen from 423 to 408. The mechanism itself can hardly be improved. It enables the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to put his finger on every child who ought to be at school but is not. Moral suasion is then applied but the cases amenable to this treatment are exhausted. Nothing more can be expected till the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is armed with the statutory powers for the application of which the existing system of intelligence was designed.

Progress among Tálukdárs of the better class is indicated by the increasing success and popularity of the hostels, which are now firmly established. Numbers at the Dhandhuka hostel in the Ahmedabad District remained stationary only because accommodation was already taxed to its utmost extent, but the progress made by the 38 boys in residence has been satisfactory in every respect. The teaching which they get from the Government schools and the training they receive from the Superintendent of the hostel are excellent and the keenness and esprit de corps developed are most encouraging. Applications for admission are numerous and it will soon be possible to meet them since the new buildings on the site of the district bungalow, which has

been granted rent-free by Government, are now approaching completion. Accommodation will be provided for 80 boys at the cost of about Rs. 27,000 subscribed by Tálukdárs in memory of the late King-Emperor.

The hostel founded last year at A'nand for Tálukdár boys of the Broach and Kaira Districts has made rapid progress despite the numerous difficulties with which it has had to contend. It had to be closed in March on account of plague, but was reopened in April. It has been a hard task to find a suitable Superintendent of Tálukdár family but one has at length been obtained who, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory. The difficulties alluded to last year in connection with the grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular School proved insuperable owing to the reluctance of the A'nand Municipality to take over the school and place it under the control of the Educational Dopartment. Political considerations made it impossible to continue to send the hostel boys to a school over the staff of which it was so difficult to exercise control. Since the Municipality were not prepared to assist, as had been hoped, it was necessary to arrange for the removal of the hostel from A'nand to Nadiád, a town which, though less conveniently situated geographically than A'nand for a hostel intended for Broach and Kaira boys, offers the great advantage of a High School of which the staff is under official control. The change of locality was effected after the close of the year. In spite of these vicissitudes and of the lack of personal interest displayed by some of the more prominent Tálukdárs of Broach and Kaira who had been loudest in promises of support, the number of boys has increased from 21 to 34 and the hostel has now passed out of the experimental As at Dhandhuka, the erection of suitable buildings will soon become indispensable to further expansion, and it is proposed to ask Government for a site rent-free and possibly also for pecuniary assistance. At both Hostels the average cost of education and living for each boy, including all charges, is rigidly limited to Rs. 120 a year. The sons of larger estate-owners who can afford more, are sent to the Central Colleges at Sadra, Gondal or Wadhwán.

- 20. Waste lands—Progress in the reclamation of waste lands was considerable in view of the dearth of labour and the character of the season; 1,752 bighas in Dhandhuka Taluka and 177 in Dholka were brought under cultivation. The lands have been granted on nominal initial rents with progressive increments, the usual guarantees being taken against resignation for a term of years.
- 21. Local Fund.—The Tálukdárs have been informed of the orders of Government regarding the liability of their aliences for the Local Fund Cess. In pursuance of the orders a sum of Rs. 178 was recovered from the aliences of the Gamph estate during the year. Elsewhere in estates under management notices for payment of the cess have been issued to the aliences.

Collections of Local Fund Cess in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 31,856 out of a demand of Rs. 34,335. The whole amount of arrears except about Rs. 300, consists of cess suspended along with Land Revenue. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 8,002. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 27,676 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 523 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 10,014 were devoted to bandh and tank repairs, Rs. 1,326 to repairing school buildings and Rs. 10,956 to construction and repair of wells. The objects of expenditure in Kaira were construction and repair of wells, roads, dharamshalas and schools.

- 22. Partition cases—At the beginning of the year there was one partition case pending and six new applications were received. Of these three were disposed of during the year by Khan Bahadur Mehta under the authority vested in him by Government Resolution No. 8026, dated 6th August 1908. Partition was made in one case and two applications were withdrawn.
- 23. Borrowing.—Applications to borrow money or create encumbrances on estates with the permission of the Talukdári Settlement Officer under section 31 of the Gujarát Talukdárs' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,82,914. Of this sum Rs. 84,947 were permitted to be borrowed from the cash credit of 15 lakhs sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 11193, dated 16th

November 1907, for the purpose of debt settlement and Rs 32,487 represent the value of the *pullachhuth* encumbrances permitted to be created for the same purpose. Twenty-two loans aggregating Rs. 65,480 were permitted to be borrowed by various estates to meet the needs of domestic crisis or to pay off existing debt on advantageous terms.

24. Suits—There were 40 suits pending during the year, of which 11 were disposed of,—9 in favour of this Department and 2 against it. Three suits were withdrawn and 2 were settled by compromise.

The Makhiav suits referred to in paragraph 5 of this report, entailed heavy work. The suits covered a very wide ground and raised issues impugning the character and the boná fides of the management of the estate by Government over a period of 30 years. One of the suits was dismissed with costs and the other was withdrawn. The suit filed by some of the Talukdárs of Bhánkoda in Viramgám for possession of their estate was withdrawn. Better counsels prevailed and the Talukdárs renewed their applications to continue the estate under management under Section 28 of the Gujarát Talukdárs' Act.

The Aghar case in which the tenants-at-will, supported by money-lenders, sought to establish their possession of occupancy rights, was decided in appeal in favour of the Tálukdárs and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer who were co-defendants. An appeal is pending in the High Court.

The Chhárodi suit in which a Kasbati lease-holder of Viramgám sought to establish proprietary rights against Government, has, at length, reached its final stage in the Indian Courts, 12 years after its institution. The High Court held that the plaintiff was neither a tenant-at-will nor a full proprietor, but a permanent manager of the village under certain conditions defined by the Court. Appeal to His Majesty in Council is contemplated by both parties.

The interpretation of the words "Tálukdár's estate" and "Tálukdári estate," which occur frequently in the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, yearly becomes a source of greater confusion and embarrassment. In Appeal No. 189 of 1909 the High Court decided that the words "Tálukdár's estate" did not include Wantas held by Tálukdárs under the Summary Settlement Act, thus excluding a large area, in some cases comprising whole estates, from the protection afforded by Section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act. Opportunity will be taken as soon as possible to seek a revision of this decision.

25. Taga'vi and loans.—The distribution of tagavi was continued on a restricted scale as last year, Rs. 22,245 being advanced under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 2,185 under Act XIX of 1883. No loans for subsistence were necessary. The agricultural conditions prevailing rendered progress in the recovery of tagavi and loan advances less rapid than in the previous year, but Rs. 60,297 were recovered in Ahmedabad under the Tagavi Acts. Recoveries on account of famine loans amounted to Rs. 7,206 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 3,417 in Kaira, and Rs. 330 in Broach. A sum of

Ahmedabad 88,102 Kaira 2,360 Broach 6,861

in Kaira, and Rs. 330 in Broach. A sum of Rs. 47,323 was recovered in repayment of the loan advanced for debt settlement as detailed in the margin. Tagávi advances in Kaira and Broach Districts were made from the Collectors' grants and recovered by the Mámlatdárs. The loan and tagávi accounts for the year under

report are shown in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V.

26. General remarks.—The members of the head quarter office, which was enlarged and reconstituted at the end of last year, have worked well. Mr. I. M. Hora, the Sheristedár, displays energy, ability and integrity which entitle him to a higher post. The work of other officers of the Department has been noticed in the body of the report.

Mr. Ramgovind Lalbhai, Mámlatdár of the Dhandhuka Táluka which is almost entirely Tálukdári, and his Aval Kárkún, Mr. Amratlal, have done excellent work.

Mr. L. H. Barford, Inspector of Customs, Dhandhuka, has earned the gratitude of the Tálukdárs by the keen interest he has shown in the welfare of the hostel and the pains he has taken to drill and coach the boys in games.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. E. TUPPER,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.



APPENDIX I.



Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates removed from Act VI

			1		mooda from Her 7 2
Nom- ber-	Nume of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Ealance due to Covernment on 1st August 1910 as per Ledger.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sánand Táluku.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khoda	Takhatsing Ajuhhai	11th February 1869.	9, 898 5 4	1,067 9 11
2	Makhiáv	Gagubha Raesingji	." 19th May 1883.	55,893 0 0	39,177 10 5 Add 670 13 9+
					39,848 8 2
	;	Dhandhuka Táluka.	231		
3	Bagad	Punja Vikamshi	. 12th July 1883.	3,437 8 0	6,036 12 8
4	Hadmantala	Bulakhi Modji	3rd April 1884 .	17,226 0 0	5,232 7 5
5	Kinara	Valji Modji	23rd October	5,874 0 0	1,068 1 8
6	Khokhernesh	Jiyabhai Desubhai	1884. 29th October 1885.	2,193 0 0	1,504 11 0
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Do Bela Do Jhanjharka Do	Malekbhai Partapsing Modji Partapsing Vika Dosa Jetha Vasta Bhagvatsing Devising Ramsing Khodabhai Kanubhai Pirbhai	Do 5th May 1887 Do 6th June 1889	1,100 0 0 . 850 0 0 . 7,985 0 0 0 . 5,750 0 0 . 14,359 0 0 . 10,104 0 0 . 6,326 0 0 .	743 10 10 265 8 8 5,918 8 8 4,417 4 11 13,648 13 6 7,084 13 4 1,088 6 11
14 15 16	and Bubavav. Do Do	Y 1 11 37 "	Do Do Do. ,	1,744 0 0 1,536 0 0 4,556 0 0	1,161 3 5 728 9 6
		Viramgám Táluka.	:		
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Do Do Sinaj Kanpura Do Jethipura	Hazurji Godadji Madhaji Ramaji Dhanaji Nathuji Savaji Ramaji Umaji Kaslaji Agarsing Savaji, &c. Pathaji Bechurji, &c.	Do 20th June 1883. Do	2,285 0 0 10,594 0 0 7,723 0 0 5,798 0 0 9,144 0 0 7,149 0 0 23,626 0 0	492 4 11 1,458 3 3 2,763 3 0 722 14 11 1,983 0 10 2,064 12 9 7,338 3 5
			Total	2,19,711 13 4	1,08,127 14 9
ļ	:				}

DIX 1.
of 1862 but continued under attachment, 1910-1911.

Interest for the 1910-1	year	: !	Total of G a	f co			Amount account settleme Ledg	of de nt as	bt	Balance d Governme 31st July	ut o	n	Percentage of pryment as shown in column 9 to outstanding halance.	Per- centage of reduc- tion of debt since the Act was applied,	Remarks.
7				8			9			10			11	12	13
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	5.	8.	p.	Rs.	в.	р.	Rs.	a.	р.			
26	9	0	1,0	94	2	11.	1,094	2	11*	••••	•		100	100	Remitted under Government Reselution No. 2639 dated 13th Marc 1911. Released from mar
1 ,591	15	0	41,4	40	7	2	1,635	9	6	39,904	13	8	4	29	agement. † Added as per too ernment Reselt tion No. 285 dated 28th Marc 1911, Revent Department,
226	15	0	6,2	63	11	8	1,000	0	0	5,263	11	8	17	38	1
198	12	0	5,4	26	3	5	1,500	0	0	3,925	3	5	2)	: 77	:
27	2	0	1,0	95	3	8	1,095	2	10	0	0	10	103	100	Released fro
44	10	0	1,5	49	5	0	1,5±9	5	70	HE RY	N .		103	100	nianagement.
231 163 561 285	1 8	0 0 0 0	2 6,1 4,5 14,2 7,3	76 49 81 12 70	14 5	8 11 ô 4	107 198 5,073 4,581 840 440	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	9 11 0 0	666 168 1,076 13,372 6,930	4 9 14 5	8 11 6 4	14 41 86 104 6	89 80 87 100 7 32	Released from ma
	15 11	U	1 ,1		5 14	3 i	600 175	0	0				55	91	
33	3	0	7	62	4 4	6	290 590	0	0	472 955	4	6	15 40 40	69	
57 1 10	10 6 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 :	1,5 2,8 7 2,0 2,1	16 73 50 79 46	0 15	11 10 9	376 72	2 5 15 14	8 1 5 4 2	1,139 2,801 651	4 12 3 7 15	7 11 6 6 7	5 26 3 14 38 20 9	78 89 61 89 86 76 70	
4,285	0	0	1,12,4	12	14	9	28,048 inclu 1,034 of remi	ides 2	11	89,364	3	2	21	59	

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

	! !								Baranos	\$ OT		fanding (As Per Li		T AUGUST	191	0
No	Name :	of Es	tate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of applica- tion of Act.	Total del be liquid			Amount o			Amount to Creditor	- }	Total	L	
1		2		3	4	Б	_		в			7		8		
-				A'nand Táluka.		Rs.	8.	р.	Rs.	в.	p. ·	Rs. a.	p.i	Rs.	8,	p.
1	Nápád		••	Parbatsing Náná- báve.	8th November 1877.	13,671	4	11	: ! 3,695 !	6	3	: •••··· 	! ! !	3,695	6	8
2	Do.	•••	***	Takhatsing Dádá- bava, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053	4	0	1,008	15	0	,,,,,	1	1,008	15	0
8	Do.	***	141	Nápábáva Motáji Borsad Táluka,	11th September 1879.	11,908	10	9	2,789	12	8	480 6	0	3,270	2	3
4	Napa	•••	•••	Narsing Abhesing,	21st November 1877.	23,208	9	7	3,484	8	8	 	1	3,434	8	8
5	Do.	•••		Fatesing Takhatsing	22nd November 1877.	10,552	0	0	: 2,216	9	б			2,216	9	5
8	Do.	***		Haribbái Amarsing	Do	3,727	12	0	3,901	10	0	ļ 		3,901	10	0
7	Do.			Punjáji Jijibhái	6th May 1878	5,133	0	0	2,165	15	4	.,,	1	2,165	15	_4
8	Do.	•••	•••	Motaji Buaiba, &c	16th May 1878	8,138	13	7	1,391	б	6	*****	ĺ	1,391	5	6
8	Do.	•••	•••	Sardáreing Kábhái	Do	3,300	0	0	1,080	3	4	*****		1,080	3	4
10	Do.	•••	•••	Takhatsing Banesing.	Do	440	0	0 ;	56	6	8			56	в	8
11	Do.	***	***	Fatesing Bápuji	13th June 1878	29,374	10	10 (9,032	4	7		ļ	9,032	4	7
12	Gájna	***	• • •	Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do	22,185	11	8	3,219	15	2			8,219	15	2
18	Bhetás	hi		Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878	ნ,270	7	11	865	7	9			865	7	9
14	Salol	***	144	Motbhái Sardár'	22nd August 1878.	4,335	0	0	1,099	15	3	18 3	0	1,118	2	8
15	Do.			Khodhhai Kesar	Do	2,609	0	0	*****			976 4	0	976	4	0
16	Ankláv	· . 	•	Dábbái Báváji Mátar Táluka.	6th March 1879	6,280	0	0	1,551	5	5			1,551	5	6
17	Hariála	100		Nathuji Jethiji Mehmedabad Táluka	29th August 1878 .	3,354	9	6	229	13	9	••••		229	13	9
18	Kuna		•		10th May 1878	38,434	3	0 i	* 3,182	11	9	•,•••		3,182	11	ا ا ا و
19	Kaira	,,,		Vakhatsing Adesing	•	13,003		i			ļ	2,515 14	2	2,515)
				14	Total	2,14,885	1	9	40,972	6	1	3,990 11	2	44,963	1	3

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1910-1911.

Interest o	n			Amount pa		BALAN	OE O	AS PER LEDG		LY 1911	Percent- age of Payment	age of	1
Loan for t	he	Total of colur 8 and 9,	nns	on account debt settlen as per Ledg	ent!	Amount du Governme		Amount du		Total.	as shown in co- lumn II to out- standing Balance.	of debt since the Act was	
9		10		11		12		13	•	14	15	16	17
Ra. a.	р,	Rs. a.	p.	Re. s.	р.	Rs. s.	p	Rs. s.	p. 1	Rs. a. p			
178 2	0	8,873 8	3	1,421 9	o !	. 2,451	15			2,451 35 3	38	82	
48 11	0	1,057 10	0	378 15	0	678	11 (678 11 (38	83	
128 12	0	3,398 14	3	2,001 4	8	917	3	480 6	U	1,397 9 1	61	88	
158 7	0	9,642 15	8	1,900 0	0	1,742	15	3	!	1,742 15	5 55	92	
99 7	0	2,316 0	5	1,350 0	0 ;	960	0		İ	966 0	; 5	94	
164 9	0	4,056 3	0	350 0	0	3,706	3			3,706 3	0 9	58	
85 12	0	2,251 11	4	225 0	0	2,023	11			2,026 11	1 10	61	
69 4	0	1,460 9	6	. 75 O	0	1,385	9		i	1,385 9	8 5	56	
52 3	0	1,132 6	4	300 0	0	832	в			832 6	1 28	75	
2 5	U	58 11	8	149-99	1	58	11	3		58 11	8, 0	87	
351 6	0	9,383 10	7	1,550 0	0	7,833	10	7.		7,833 10	7 17	73	
117 6	0	3,3 37 B	2	1,200 0	0	2,137			!	2,137 6	2 37	90	
83 14	0	899 5	9	100 0	0	799				799 5	12	85	
42 7	0	1,160 9	3	810 0	0	832	6	18 3	0	850 9	3 28	80	l
,		976 4	U	344 8	0	*****		631 12	0 '	631 12	35	76]
61 11	0	1,613 0	5	75 0	0 1	1,538	0			1,538 0	5 ·	76	
11 10	U	241 7	9	101101		241	7			2 41 7 9	0	93	
154 5	0 1	3,337 0	9	1,182 11	9	2,154	5			2,154 5 (0; 37	9.1	Diffe
	_	2,515 14	2		!	******		2,515 14	2	2.515 14 2	2. 0	81	to me
1,750 3	0	46,713 4	3	12,764 0	5	30,303	0	3,646 8	2	33,949 3 10	28	84	tions,

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III. Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1910-1911.

						NCE OVISTAN		on Loan for		Amount paid on	Balanci July	e outstandi 1911 as per	NG ON 31sT LEDGER,	orfstanding	reduc-
No.		Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Amount due to Gaverne ment.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	Interest on I the year 1910	Total of columns 8 and 9.	account of Debt setflement as per Ledger.	Amount due to Govern- ment.	Amount due to Creditors,	Total.	Percentage of passes as schown in extent to orisis balance.	Percentage of
1	2	8 .	4	5	G	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	11
1	Jhanor	Broach Taluka. Khushals i n g j i Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882,	Rs. a. p.	410		Rs. a. p.		Hs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		£

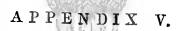
APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1910-1911.

	Number of Estates	Amount		Remaining to be		Account	or Gover	NMENT A	DVANCES.
District.	under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1911.	remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1909-10.	Paid to Creditors during 1910-1911.	paid to Creditors at the end of 1910-1911	Advances outstand- ing at the end of 1909-1910.	Interest scerued up to 31st July 1911.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstandin at the end of 1910-1911.
. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendix I.	19	634 86	*14999	· ···	*1,08,128	4,285	1,12,413	23,049	89,364
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	19	3,991	345	3,646	40,972	1,750	42,722	12,419	30,308
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	1	1,739	1,000	739	1+3	•••	***		*******
Total	39	5,730	1,845	4,385	1,49,100	6,035	1,55,135	35,468	1,19,667

^{*} Includes Rs. 670-13-9 added as per Government Resolution No. 2850, dated 28th March 1911, Revenue Department.

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.



भव्ययंत्र नयन

APPENDIX

Financial Review of the Estates under

					RECEIPTS.				
Name of District and the nature of management.	Out- standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Cash in hand on 1st August 1910.	Total realizations durings 1910-1911.	Total.	Government dues-	Collections, etc., charges · in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establish- ment.
1	2	3	4	Б	в	7	8	9	10
Ahmedebad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates	23,101	38,003	61,104	4,271	38,403	42,674	8,807	1,490	65 5
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	71,059	1,92,709	2 ,63,7 68	72,530	1,79,089	2 ,51, 619	59,182	10,364	4,994
Miscellaneous Estates Estates managed under sec-	2,14,327	4,06,666	6,20,993	1,17,006	3,67,385	4,84,391	1,40,185	23,862	13,243
tion 320 of the Civil Procedure Code Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Proce-	5,214	18,938	24,152	18,306	19,129	37,435	5,158	827	500
dure Code	1,6 88	1,558	3,241	809	1,405	2,214	620	118	61
Estates managed on account of revenue default	48,842l	47,079	95,921	28,7 85	43,812	70,597	25,615	3,022	1,346
Total			10,69,179		-	8,88,930			20,799
Kaira.	0,02,201	7,07,540	31 100	2 100 101	0,26,240	7	2,00,001	119,070	20,100
Encumbered Estates	17,900	38,097	55,997	6,954	34,044	40,998	8,595	2,464	1,005
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court		20,502	33,761	6,012	18,437	24,419	5,825	1,429	427
of Wards Act. Miscollaneous Estates	45,127	86,406	1,31,533	31,289	73,026	1,04,315	29,399	5,955	1,922
Estates managed on account of revenue default	14,997	22,722	37,719	19,217	22,436	41,653	14,683	2,861	618
Total	91,283	1,67,727	2,59,010	63,472	1,47,943	2,11,415	58,502	12,209	3,972
Broach.	000	0.046	0.000	Ens	0.205		₹no	900	-00
Encumbered Estates Estates under the Guardians	326	3,342	3,668	761	3,322	4,083	7 32	289	120
and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	68,743	38,925	1,07,668	11,846	38,829	50,475	3, 395	1,153	173
Miscellaneous Estates	70,592	1,13,401	1,83,993	29,476	1,04,488	1,83,958	21,374	6,277	2,254
Total	1,39,661	1,55,668	2,95,329	41,877	1,46,639	1,88,516	25,501	7,719	2,547
Grand Total	5,95,175	10,28,343	16,23,518	3,45,056	9,48,805	12,88,861	3,23,570	59 ,6 06	27,318

V.

management for the year 1910-1911.

Сн	arges.						TA	rávi and L	oan Advanc	BN.	
Main- tenance, Education and other expenses of Talukdars.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscel- lancous.	Total.	Balance in hand on 31st July 1911.	Remission to tenants,	Balance outstanding in villages on 31st July 1911.	Outstanding on 1st August 1910.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstand- ing on 31st July 1911.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
612	22,691	5,026	39,281	3,393	3,112	19,589	2,81,595	24,430	61,338*	2,44,687	*Includes
21,222	26,212	52,326	1,74,300	77,319	22,772	61,907		Ta	kávi.		amounting to Rs. 1,041.
47,930	1,06,882		3,97,358	87,033	,	2,04,623	,	•••	***	•••	
730	12,818	1,871	21,404	16,031	937	4,086	29,824	1,407†	7,206	24,025	† Represents
225	300	90	1,409	805	148	1,658			an.		interest accrued during the year.
5,500	4,639	6,515	46,637	23,960	13,960	38,149			.,,		
76,219	1,73,042	1,81,084	6,80,389	2,08,541	89,914	3,30,042	3,11,419	25,837	68,544	2,68,712	
- 19					PIN	35-5					
4,906	13,850	3,960	34,780	6,218	6,615	15,338	22,069	1,288	7,990*	15,367	*Include remission amounting
1,386	3,155	4,789	17,011	7,438	5,287	10,037		Ta	kávi. 		to Rs. 1,736
9,855	12,086	24,505	83,722	20,593	21,012	37,495	7,974	3691	3,417	4,926	+Represent
2,163	95	3,576	23,496	18,157	4,866	10,417		Lo	an.	•••	during the
18,310	29,186	36,830	1,59,009	52,406	37,780	73,287	30,045	1,657	11,407	20,293	
720	1,000	406	3,267	816	10	336)				,
13, 063	228	11,270	29,287	21,188	39,965	28,874		T	akávi.		
11,046	31,399	32,009	1,04,359	29,539	15,461	61,044	940	48	3 30	658	† Represent
							J	L	oan.		accrue during the year.
24,834	33,627	43,655	1,36,913	51,603	55,436	93,254	94	48	330	658	Joan
1,19,863	2,34,855	2,11,590	9,76,311	8 12 550	1,83,130	4,96,583	- 3,42,40	27,542	80,281	2,89,663	-

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.



Remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the Annual Administration Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, for the year 1910-11.

No. 350 of 1912.

Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, 26th January 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

- 2. Mr. Tupper's clearly written report calls for little in the way of a review from the Commissioner. To his personal energy and his profound interest in every matter directly or indirectly affecting the well-being of the Talukdars of Gujarát may be mainly ascribed the continued success of his administration of the Department.
- 3. Twenty-three encumbered estates were under management under Act VI of 1862 at the commencement of the year; by the close of the year this number was reduced to nineteen, three estates which were formerly considered to be in a hopeless condition having been fully cleared, and one having been restored to the owner technically free from debt because it had remained under management for 42 years. The debts due from the remaining nineteen estates are now being steadily reduced.
- 4. The settlement of decretal debt in the case of estates managed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer under the Civil Procedure Code, whether on the basis of cash payments or of the usufructuary mortgage, presents some remarkably satisfactory features as shewn in paragraph 9 of the report. Perhaps the most noteworthy instances are the settlement of a debt of Rs. 3,110 for a cash payment of Rs. 45 and the settlement of a debt of Rs. 1,872 by pullachuth, equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 350 in fourteen yearly instalments. Paragraph 10 of the report chronicles a distinct advance on the part of Talukdars in contesting suits filed in the Civil Courts, and it is perhaps not an unreasonable presumption that the Talukdari Settlement Officer's debt settlement operations have contributed in no small degree to overcoming the Talukdars well-known aversion to obtain the assistance of the Courts.
- 5. The number of estates managed under the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act rose from 332 to 359. A failure of crops, which largely diminished the income of the Sanand and Koth estate, precluded any clearing off of arrears except to the extent of Rs. 1,762 on account of Tagávi. Unfortunately the estate was compelled to spend Rs. 10,000 on funeral ceremonies but this expenditure was to some extent counterbalanced by the reversion to the estate of certain lands and villages. The liabilities of both the Gamph and Gangad estates were appreciably reduced. The prospects of the latter are now quite hopeful, notwithstanding the opposition encountered to the sale of occupancy rights.
- 6. General debt settlement continued to be as successful as before. Nearly 39 lákhs of debts have been settled for less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, while only about one-third of the Government cash credit has been utilized. The usufructuary mortgage is made use of as far as possible instead of cash payments.
- 7. It is satisfactory to note that some measure of progress in the matter of education is recorded, despite the apathy of most of the Tálukdárs, and although the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has as yet not been given the statutory powers which can alone enable him to overcome apathy and dislike. The new Hostel building at Dhandhuka is shortly to be opened; the result of the removal of the Anand Hostel to Nadiád will be watched with interest.

R. P. BARROW, Commissioner, Northern Division.



Annual Reports.

Annual Administration Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the year 1910-11.

No. 5849.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1912.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 350, dated 26th January 1912—Forwarding a letter No. 2143, dated 8th December 1911, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1910-11.

RESOLUTION.—The report deals with the management of talukdari estates in the charge of the Talukdari Settlement Officer during the year 1910-11. Estates managed under the provisions of the Guardians and Wards and Court of Wards Acts have also been included in the reports on the working of these Acts which were recently reviewed by Government.

- 2. The season of 1910-11, which was excellent throughout most of the Presidency, was only moderately good in the talukdari areas. Owing to light rainfall the rice crop failed in many places and the wheat crop yielded only a poor outturn, while the frost in February damaged the cotton crop considerably. As a result, the total realizations (Rs. 9,44,000) fell short of the revenue for collection which amounted to Rs. 10,28,000 exclusive of arrears of Rs. 5,95,000 due to the estates. A great part of these arrears, however, has been reported in previous years to be irrecoverable, and it is satisfactory that the accounts were cleared to the extent of Rs. 1,83,000 by sums written off and remitted.
- 3. The nature of the season did not prevent considerable progress being made both in the settlement and payment of debts. During the year claims for $5\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs were settled for a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, and the sum actually paid to creditors was Rs. 2,35,000. Out of a total original debt against tálukdári estates estimated at 70 lákhs, claims for 63 lákhs have now been placed before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. With the aid of a cash advance from Government of 5½ lákhs, of which nearly 1½ lákhs have already been repaid, 38½ lákhs of these claims have been settled for 12½ lákhs. In the tagái and loan advances account also the re-payments during the year were Rs. 80,000 against Rs. 27,500 of new advances. During the last three years special attention has been paid to fourteen heavily encumbered estates which had long been under management without any substantial reduction of their liabilities being effected. Four of these have now been released free of debt, and of the remainder only one is still in an unsatisfactory financial position. The large estates of Sánand, Gamph and Gangad continued to be carefully managed, and the last mentioned, which formerly appeared to be hopelessly insolvent, is likely to be free of debt in ten years. The reduction of decrees under execution from 377 to 188 in three years is another proof of the general improvement in the financial condition of tálukdári estates.
- 4. The education of tálukdárs' children continued to receive the close attention of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, but except among the well-to-do little or no progress was made. The hostels established for the benefit of the better classes have been a marked success, and the accommodation provided is being rapidly extended.
- 5. The Governor in Council is pleased to commend Mr. Tupper and his staff for the high standard of administration maintained by the Department.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind (with copies of the report),

[P. T. O.

The Commissioner, N. D., The Collector of Ahmedabad, The Collector of Kaira, The Collector of the Panch Maháls,

The Collector of Broach,

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer, The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture, The Accountant General,

The Political Department of the Secretariat,

The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,

The General Department of the Secretariat, The Educational Department of the Secretariat,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,

The Financial Department of the Secretariat,

The Non-official members of the Legislative Council,

The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.

By letter.

With copies of the report.





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR



OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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 \mathbf{From}

J. H. E. TUPPER, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., Tálukdári Settlement Officer,

Gujarát;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

Northern Division.

Camp Gamph, 12th December 1912.

Sir.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Talukdari Department for the year commencing 1st August 1911 and ending 31st July 1912.

- I held charge of the office throughout the year.
- Crop failure and fodder famine.—The rainfall was only 9 inches in the Ahmedabad District. The crops withered, the grass failed to grow, and the parched soil refused food to man and fodder to beast. The spectre of famine hung gaunt and menacing over the land. It was exorcised not by the bell book and candle of stereotyped precedent, but by the bold application of co-operative business methods. Prevention is better than cure, and the object was to prevent a state of famine from establishing itself. The people were shown by word and action that Government would help those who helped themselves and helped each other. Business co-operation was the key-note. Bestir yourselves and trust your neighbours, said Government, make yourselves jointly and severally responsible and we will advance you funds to the amount of your reasonable requirements. The people responded. They had in fact no great choice. In order to get help they were compelled to work themselves They accepted joint and several liability for the Governand to help others. ment tagavi advances, and incidentally gained a practical lesson in the principles of co-operation with each other and with Government which ought to improve 100 per cent the prospects of Co-operative Credit Societies in Gujarát. The stream of takávi flowed through the veins of the rayat like an elixir of life, infusing new energy and providing a novel stimulus in the conditions of the joint takávi bond. The drones of the community who would have preferred to be passive recipients of the Government money found themselves stung into activity by the busy importunities of their co-signatories, who were very much alive to the fact that they themselves would have to pay if their would-be sleeping partners in the bond failed to work off their own share of the takávi debt. The result was a universal access of energy which astonished no one more than the drones, unless it were some of the subordinate officers of Government to whom the joint bond was an apocalyptic instrument. The takávi policy was rendered as expeditious in operation as it was sound in theory. Advances were made before distress became acute. Tálukdári villages led the way in rapidity of distribution, as belits the economic conditions inherent in their constitution and reinforced by legislation. The Talukdars are protected by statute against the abuse of their credit and tenants are tenants-at-will unable to borrow on their holdings. They have not, fortunately for them in their present phase of development, the same facilities of resort to the money-lender as their brethren of Government villages, and they stand therefore in larger and more urgent need of Government takávi in time of stress. Rs. 14,62,027 in all were advanced by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to Tálukdárs and their tenants in five talukas of the Ahmedabad District as special famine loans or under the Takávi Acts. Special loans to the Broach and Kaira Tálukdárs aggregated Rs. 20,500. A joint and several bond wherever possible was the security required. It was not limited to the cultivating tenantry, but extended to all classes of the village community, even to Talukdars themselves where there was a considerable number of co-sharers. Loans for maintenance in

idleness were sternly refused. Every applicant had to show that he could and would utilise the money for work that was economically productive or necessary to hold the village community together. Village servants had to be paid or they would have scattered and left the community disorganised. smaller estates Government relieved the Talukdars of this charge, but considerable sums were advanced for this purpose to larger estate owners, who required money also to keep up their live-stock and irrigate their home farm lands. Cultivators were advanced money freely for purchase of fodder to maintain their cattle, for seed-grain and for the construction of wells temporary or permanent with a view to raising fodder crops. Particular attention was paid to the construction of permanent wells, an officer being placed on special duty for this purpose. No work is of higher permanent economic value or of greater femporary utility. It provides employment for the village labourers who are deprived of their normal occupation by the cessation of agricultural operations. It keeps the brick-makers and the carpenters busy. Builders, carters, ropemakers, leather-workers all get their share. A 'pucka' well sunk in a famine year owing to its unusual depth is a permanent insurance against future famine and it is a valuable agricultural asset in every succeeding season, enabling the fields to get a final watering that so often makes the difference between a medium and a bumper crop. Rs. 81,503 in all were spent on wells and other irrigational works, either from Government advances or from the balances of estates, in the five talukas of the Ahmedabad District of which the Talukdári Settlement Officer holds revenue charge. In other tálukas of the Ahmedabad District and in the Broach and Kaira districts, takávi is distributed by the Collectors and their Assistants, the Talukdari Settlement Officer being concerned only with loans to Tálukdárs themselves, which are secured on mortgage-bonds under the orders of Government.

Broach and Kaira were more fortunate in rainfall than Ahmedabad. It was in the latter district that the situation was most critical, and Broach escaped comparatively lightly. It was obvious from the first that Ahmedabad was the danger point. The limited extent of the area affected provented the rise to famine prices of food-stuffs which could be readily imported, but grass and other fodder owing to its bulk could not be railed into the district with the same facility, and the main problem was the provision of fodder to save the cattle. Two methods presented themselves, complementary the one of the other; to bring fodder to the cattle and to take the cattle to fodder. In order to prevent overlapping the first was left mainly to the Collector, but 42 laklis of pounds of grass were imported by the Talukdári Settlement Officer. Deportation of cattle on a large scale was organised by the Talukdári Settlement Officer, with a view not only to save the cattle deported, but to relieve pressure on the local fodder supply. A grazing reserve was obtained in the Gir jungles of the Junágadh State.

4. Gir Cattle Operations.—The cattle deported were drawn entirely from the Ahmedabad District. They included 9,862 head supplied by Talukdari and 3,156 head by Khalsa villages, making a total of 13,018 belonging to 8,806 different owners. To these were added 1,337 'charity' cattle (details given below) half of which were sent to the Gir, bringing the total number of cattle handled in the Gir to 13,727. Operations in the Gir itself were placed under the able charge of Mr. L. H. Barford of the Salt Department, who was placed on special duty. The operations included the collection of cattle from a large area, thier concentration at distant entraining stations by selected routes which had to be provided with facilities for feeding and watering, entrainment, detrainment, a march through 40 to 60 miles of foreign territory and the improvising of all resources including a water supply in the heart of primeval jungle.

The grazing fee for the whole season was Rs. 3 per head. The total cost of maintaining the cattle for 6 months, including transportation by rail to the Gir and back and the creation of a water-supply by blasting rook-wells with gelignite, of 112 lakhs of pounds of cut-grass and 31,305 of concentrated food, of maintaining a staff that rose to over 700 units and of other items, was only Rs. 18-4-7 a head of cattle. The total cost of operations amounted to Rs. 2,38,033 plus Rs. 39,426 for the upkeep of the charity cattle.

The essential value of deportation operations lies not so much in the number of cattle successully brought back as in the number which are saved in the home-district by the fodder which is rendered available for them only by the absence of the deportees. The 8,800 cultivators, who sent away three head on the average to every two owners, were practically all small men with four or five animals a-piece. They could not possibly save all these at home, and religious and sentimental considerations forbade the destruction of the less valuable animals, which would have continued to exhaust the fodder supply to the eventual starvation of themselves and the other cattle. Deportation took the place of destruction and the 13,700 head deported saved an equal or larger number of more valuable cattle which were kept at home. Deportation in time of fodder famine is twice blessed. It saves those that stay even more certainly than those that go.

The number of cattle returned to Gujarát was slightly over 50 per cent. of those deported. This is believed to be a higher percentage than has been obtained on any previous occasion, but it does not represent the proportion that could be saved on a future occasion, or that might have been saved on this occasion but for exceptional circumstances against which provision can be made in future. Not more than 10 per cent. of the loss can be described as legitimate. 40 per cent, was due in about equal degrees to two causes: the inclusion of some 20 per cent. of old and decrepit animals that nothing could save, and the loss of some 20 per cent. of the weaker animals owing to the scanty and inferior grazing available in the Gir in March, combined with the inability of the Junagadh State to deliver in time or in full the out-grass which should have taken the place of the exhausted grazing. With the experience gained in the Gir deportation operations there is no reason why 90 per cent. of the cattle should not be saved in future. In spite of the difficulty caused by the partial breakdown of the Junagadh State's arrangements for supplying outgrass, villages which sent really good cattle (cultivators' cattle, not the hardier breed of graziers' herds) received back 80 per cent. to 100 per cent. Among villages which sent considerable numbers may be noted the following:—

Modhwana sent 55 head and received back 52, i. e. 94.5 per cent. Ukerdi sent 211 head and received back 192, i. e. 91 per cent. Dhanala sent 86 head and received back 73, i. e. 84.9 per cent.

Percentages in many other villages range from 80 to 100. If all the villages had sent the same class of cattle the results would have been equally good. The people have now gained confidence, and in future will be more ready to deport good cattle. The cost of deportation, a little over Rs. 3 a month, makes it possible to save average cattle of the value of about Rs. 50 a head which would not be worth saving at a cost of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month in the home villages when grass costs Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a thousand pounds.

Charity Cattle—A supplementary feature of the Gir operations was the purchase and distribution of 1,337 cattle known as 'charity cattle' bought by the Talukdari Settlement Officer for Rs. 30,500 provided by the Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund and others. The object of the scheme was to buy while prices were low and to distribute cattle so purchased free of cost, except the actual expense incurred in keeping them, to deserving cultivators who had lost cattle in the Gir. About half of the 'charity cattle' were deported to the Gir and the rest were kept in a special cattle camp erected on the banks of the Sabarmati at Ahmedabad. 1,182 head representing 88.4 per cent. were saved. The average cost of purchase was Rs. 23 per head, the average cost of maintenance Rs. 29-7-10 and the average value at current rates after the fodder famine nearly Rs. 70 per head. The net profit made by these operations on the charity money before it reached the cultivator in the shape of cattle was Rs. 10,000 which, being realized in some four months, represents nearly 100 per cent. per annum. These cattle were distributed amongst poor and deserving cultivators who sent cattle to the Gir and who had the misfortune to lose them there. The recipients will have to repay Government the cost of their upkeep only in easy instalments as a tagávi debt, a very small price for animals worth at the time of distribution Rs. 70 a piece on the average.

Annual Tour.—Touring in the ordinary sense was impossible. The real strategic centre was Ahmedabad from which rapid excursions had to be made to threatened points as emergency demanded or occasion offered. It was never safe to be more than a few miles from a telegraph office, and it was in Ahmedabad alone that arrangements could be made from day to day and hour to hour to meet constantly recurring emergencies. The need for an Assistant to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, dwelt upon at the end of para 3 of last year's report, made itself acutely felt. The critical situation in the Ahmedabad District combined with the Gir operations rendered it impossible for the Talukdari Settlement Officer to include the less affected districts of Broach and Kaira in his tour, with the exception of one flying visit to the latter. Organising a daily service of special cattle-trains for three months from various stations, with all arrangements for collecting cattle from an area of many hundred square miles, arranging marching routes for them through country devoid of fodder and water, and bringing them to the entraining stations at the right moment and in the right numbers to fill each train, meeting the urgent requirements of the Special Officer in the Gir in respect of blasting experts, skilled labourers, explosives, tools, cash remittances, veterinary staff, thousands of doses of serum, recruiting the necessary staff for these operations, negotiations with grass and other contractors, the purchase of 1,300 head of cattle, these and a hundred incidental operations could only be carried out efficiently in Ahmedahad itself. The tour was consequently a series of rushes from Head Quarters and back often for a single day only. Apart however from such flying visits 45 camps were made exclusive of Ahmedabad.

Starting in September, I visited the Dhandhuka, Sánand, Viramgám and Dholka tálukas in order to gain a general idea of the situation and to confer with local officers on the requirements of the various estates and villages in respect of tagávi and other loans, the provision and storage of fodder, exportation of cattle, the retention of village servants at their posts, and the raising of irrigated crops. During November I snatched time for visits to Sanand, Viramgám, Dholka, Prántij and Bombay. The whole of December until shortly before the Christmas holidays was spent in the Dhandhuka Taluka. Work continued at high pressure throughout the holidays in Ahmedabad and did not relax till the 13th January when I was able to leave for the Gir, where I visited 18 cattle camps in the Gir itself or on the transit-line between the Gir and railhead. I was back in Head Quarters by the 5th February when His Excellency the Governor visited Ahmedabad, where I was detained till the 23rd making the arrangements indicated by my visit to the Gir and drafting certain legislative proposals on instructions received. On the 23rd I visited Virangám, and spent the end of the month at Bhankoda. The greater part of the first half of March was passed at Dhandhuka, where the King Edward Hostel for Tálukdárs' sons was opened by the Commissioner, Northern Division. Returning to Ahmedabad on the 16th, I left again on the 24th for the Gir where the situation had become critical. There I conferred with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, visiting nineteen permanent and transit cattle camps (several on two or more occasions) and returned to Ahmedabad on the 15th April after altering the entire scheme of operations in the Gir to meet new developments. On the 24th I was back in the Gir once more to meet the Administrator of the Junágadh State, and the programme was again revolutionised to meet a fresh situation. I returned to Ahmedabad on the 4th of May to organise the train service for the returning cattle, their distribution to their owners in 4 tálukas and upkeep pending the same, the distribution of grass imported from Junagadh to feed the returned cattle till the rains, and to continue the purchase of the 1,300 head of charity cattle. In connection with these operations I paid three visits to Virangám and one to Ránpur which terminated my tour.

7. Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.—There were 19 estates under management which, though released under Bombay Act VI of 1862 by the operation of the rule which limits management to 20 years, are continued under attachment for the recovery of debts due to Government. No payment could be made by any of the estates in reduction of debt. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year, including Rs. 8,948 of arrears of interest, stood

at Rs. 93,030 as compared with Rs. 89,364 last year. Nothing remains due to private creditors. Owing to the quasi-famine conditions prevailing no progress could be made during the year with estate No. 7 which is the only really hopeless estate alluded to in paragraph 5 of last year's report.

- 8. Kaira.—At the commencement of the year there were 19 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. Rs. 2,152, the balance of Government loan due from the estate of Thakor Himatsingji Raesingji of Gajna, were paid off by the Talukdar from his private resources and the estate was released from management. No repayment could be made by any of the other estates. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 29,424 which includes Rs. 2,925 of arrears of interest. Nothing was paid to private creditors, the balance due being Rs. 3,646.
- Broach.—There was only one estate under management under Act XXI of 1881 in this district on account of debt due to private creditors. There is no Government debt and Rs. 500 were paid to private creditors during the year. The balance outstanding is now reduced to Rs. 239, which will be paid next year.
- 10. Estates managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.—There were 59 estates—44 in Ahmedabad, 12 in Kaira and 3 in Broach—under the management of this Department under the Guardians and Wards and the Court of Wards Acts, of which one was released during the year. Detailed reports regarding these estates have as usual been separately submitted.

11. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.—There were 66 estates

Ahmedabad District. Rs. ... 1,34,585 Dhandhuka Viramgám 39,014 Gogho 4,830 ... Dholka 22,002 Sánand 80,893 Prántij 5,234 Total ... 2,85,508 Kaira District. 3,359 Borsad Broach District. 8,955 Amod Vágra 313 ••• Jambusár 162 Total ... 9,460

under management under section 323 (paragraph 7 of the Third Schedule of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code against 78 during the preceding year. There were also ten estates under management under section 504 (Order 40, Rule 5, of the New Code) of the Civil Procedure Code. The total amount of decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 2,98,327 as shown in the margin, including Rs. 92,884 for decrees under enquiry, against Rs. 4,54,900 last year, the reduction being due to the return during the year under report of darkhásts of Rs. 1,56,573 settled in previous years. Out of the decretal debt of Rs. 2,98,327 outstanding at the end of the year, decretal claims of Rs. 1,57,854 have already been settled, but the darkhasts have not been returned to the Courts, since in some cases the amounts settled have not yet been paid to creditors and in others the period of pullachhuth (mortgage for a fixed term in full settlement)

agreed upon has not expired. Excluding the payments otherwise effected, Rs. 34,815 (Rs. 18,715 from the balances of estates and Rs. 16,100 from the Government debt settlement loan) were ordered to be paid to judgment creditors in eash in part payment of their claims. Further progress in seitlement was

3

impossible owing to the character of the season.

(1) Owing to amicable settlements (2) Absence of certificate under section

Grand Total ... 2,98,327

29-E of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act. (3) Payment of the amount due (4) Death of judgment debtor

(a) Miscellaneous, such as absence of the sanction of Government to the sale of the attached land, &c.

12. Execution of Decrees.—There were 188 decrees and darkhasts under execution at the commencement of the year. The number received during the year was 35. Of the total number, 102 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 70 are under enquiry and 51 were returned to the Courts for the reasons given in the margin, leaving 172 pending at the end of the year. There were also 10 decrees

under execution under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of the 172

- (102+70) decrees transmitted by the Courts to this office and now pending execution 62 were ex-parte decrees, 23 were consent decrees and 87 were contested. The proportion of contested decrees which last year rose to over 45 per cent. has this year risen to over 50 per cent., exhibiting the increasing success of efforts to combat the projudice of the Talukdárs against resort to the Civil Courts. Contested decrees, which four years ago represented only 25 per cent., now represent over 50 per cent. of the whole number under execution. The traditional antipathy of the Talukdárs to the Civil Courts, which for balf a century cost them so dear, is at last showing unmistakable signs of yielding to treatment.
- 13. Miscellaneous Estates.—There were 393 estates as against 359 last year under the management of this Department under sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdáis' Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and for recovery of loans and tagávi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.
- 14. Sanand and Koth Estate.—The income realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,04,490 including Rs. 1,00,203 received as compensation for land acquired for the Chirarodi Cattle Farm and Rs. 3,677 recovered on account of salámi of alienated lands and miscellaneous revenue. Rents and Government dues were suspended. Rs. 1,15,740 in cash and Rs. 6,380 worth of grass were advanced as tagávi to the tenants of the estate under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884, and grass to the value of Rs. 7,849 was purchased for the home-farm cattle. A sum of Rs. 6,713 was spent by the estate on irrigational works to provide tenants with employment. Nothing was paid to private creditors or to Government since it was necessary to hold all funds till the character of the following season was ascertained. Steps are now being taken to make payments. The total debts of the estate outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,844:—Rs. 76,183 on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess, Rs. 5,552 on account of tagávi and Rs. 25,109 due to private creditors. A sum of Rs. 68,768 due on account of arrears from tenants was written off.
- 15. Gamph.—The estate was leased to the Thakor Saheb for a nominal sum of Rs. 1,000 owing to the failure of crops. The Karbhari, Mr. Narsidas, was indefatigable in his efforts to make a lazy and indifferent tenantry exert themselves to raise fodder crops. With prudent foresight he had stocked a quantity of fodder the previous year which eased the situation to a considerable extent. The village of Chokdi was on the point of abandonment owing to failure of drinking water, but a new well fortunately tapped fresh water in time. Nearly Rs. 30,000 were distributed as tagávi to the tenants on the security of the estate, which was itself compelled to borrow Rs. 15,000 from Government to maintain necessary establishment, etc., during the year. Famine has hit the estate very hard. The principal debt has been increased and no interest could be paid. Liabilities have risen from just under two lákhs to over two lákhs and a quarter, and ordinary revenues will hardly suffice for more than the payment of interest in the next two years, since Rs. 15,000 of Jama suspended this year will have to be repaid in addition to the current demand. The estate being managed on the crop-share system, the rents have been automatically remitted, so that there are no suspended rents from which to meet the suspended Jama. The position is a difficult one. The best hope of increasing the revenues is to attract a better class of tenants, towards which end the Karbhari is straining every nerve. Artesian irrigation might change the whole situation, but the experiment is expensive and for the moment impracticable. The sale of occupancy rights is a difficult matter as the existing tenants are not anxious and for the most part not able to buy. Money however must be raised to repay the Government loan, and the more prosperous tenants will be offered the refusal of occupancy rights at a low price spread over a long period. If they persist in declining they must make room for others more energetic and ready to purchase. The Derdi mortgage must be sold and outlying lands must go to the hammer. A repetition of this year's disaster in the course of the next few years would necessitate dismemberment of the estate by sale of one of its large villages, an expedient by all means to be avoided.

- 16. Gangad.—The estate was leased to the Thákor Sáheb at a nominal rental of Rs. 1,000 owing to the failure of crops. Recovery of rents and of Government dues was suspended. No repayment, except a sum of Rs. 229 paid to the Shermia estate on account of principal and interest, could be made either to Government or to private creditors. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was borrowed by the estate and a sum of Rs. 48,662 was distributed as tagávi among the tenants, on the ultimate security of the estate. The total debt of the estate at the end of the year increased to Rs. 1,47,807 including Rs. 1,21,567 due to private creditors. Plans and estimates have been prepared for some of the irrigational works referred to in last year's report, and the Executive Engineer has been requested to complete the works at Khimli, Kalyangadh, Sial and Dhedki Bundh before the rains. The estate has been thrown back considerably by the crop failure and fodder famine, but its salvation within a few years is now definitely assured. The sale of occupancy rights is proceeding satisfactorily.
- 17. General Administration.—There were 394 villages in Ahmedabad (including Udhad and Mehvasi villages) under the revenue charge of this office. The total Jama due for the year amounted to Rs. 3,39,534 of which Rs. 27,918 were collected during the year, the rest being suspended.

The estates under management realised only Rs. 2,67,199 out of a demand of Rs. 12,78,378 and the former amount includes Rs. 1,00,203 paid to the Sanand estate as compensation for land acquired for the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi. The balances outstanding in the villages from tenants rose from Rs. 4,96,583 to Rs. 8,07,448 (column 17 of Appendix V) though Rs. 2,03,731 were written off as irrecoverable during the year. Inquiries with regard to the rest are proceeding.

Fourteen irrigational tanks and bund... .. ere repaired during the year.

Estates under management made special famine concessions to their tenants including free grazing and free cultivation in tank-beds. All cash rents, whether Vighoti or Vero, were suspended, and where metayage prevails, the estates' share was remitted on all fodder crops and was reduced to 5th on other irrigated crops.

The character of the year prevented any extension of the experiments in the readjustment of each rents on a basis of the New Survey Assessment, and the areas under experiment could not yield any further data. For the same reason the conversion of metayage into each rent remained in abeyance but has since been resumed. The change is not universally desired by either Talukdars or tenants and in many cases would be attended with grave disadvantage to both. But there can be no doubt of its necessity in many of the less important estates held by large numbers of small co-parceners. A large body of petty share-holders makes a very inefficient and often undesirable landlord against whom the tenants require more protection than metayage affords. To sell occupancy rights to the tenants in such cases would however be a grave blunder since it would prevent the Talukdars from developing into yeomen cultivators tilling their own land with their own hands, the destiny in which, owing to their rapid increase in numbers and the consequent sub-division of shares, lies their natural salvation.

- 18. Detailed Survey and Settlement registers.—The two Wantas remaining to be measured in the Ahmedabad District referred to in last year's report could not be taken up since labour was not available at the sanctioned rate. Survey work in the Talukdari villages of the Panch Mahals and Kaira Districts is completed. Preparation of the Settlement Registers is still in progress in the Talukdari villages of the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and the Panch Mahals, and in Wantas situated in Government villages.
- 19. Debt Settlement.—The subjoined tabular statement summarises results since the middle of May 1907, when the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer was sanctioned to the end of October 1912.

Statement showing the progress of debt settlement to the end of October 1912:—

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of debt settlement.	Total amount of claims sottled from the beginning of dobt settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims against Talukdári Estates,	Total amount advanced from Government loan of Rs. 15,00,000	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	to premier had a to the filt. I fil	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under section 20-B of Act VI of 1898 and section 14 of Act I of 1905.	4,031	27,03,307	9,14,160	6,831	55,83,422	70,00,0 0 0	5,52,824 21,533	Already advanced. Orders issued to
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	208	2,40,957	82,673		******	******		advance.
Claims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six months having expired.	205	2,08,132	*****	295	2,08,132	******		
Under section 79-A of the Land Revenue Code.	161	73,970	29,697	161	13,979	,,	******	i
Total	4,605	32,35,375	10,28,536	7,287	68,65,533		14-,,,	
Under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.	463	7,54,654	2,54,731	602	9,35,700		004-70	
Olalms settled but not finally sanctioned	12	22,308	6,561	.,,			******	
Total	475	7,76,962	2,61,205				*****	
Grand Total	5,170	40,13,337	12,87,831	7,889	68,01,233	70,00,000	5,74,357	

A glance at the grand totals shows that the estimated debt of the talukdars is roughly 70 lakhs, of which over 68 lakhs have come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for settlement. Out of (8 lakhs, 40·12 lakhs have now been settled and the amount which the creditors have agreed to accept is less than 13 lákhs. Comparison of columns 4 and 8 shows that less than half the settlement rests on a cash basis, liquidation by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance being the method adopted wherever possible for reasons explained in previous reports. Out of 5.74 lakks of Government loan advanced for debt settlement since the beginning of 1908, Rs. 1,50,130 have already been repaid, of which Rs. 1,473 were recovered during the year under report. Comparison of this year's statement with that of the previous year exhibits the progress made during the last 12 months. A debt aggregating Rs. 1.52,59; has been settled for Rs. 50,295; the average rate of settlement being under 53 per cent. Crop failure and fodder famine brought debt settlement almost to a standstill. Village life was so disorganised that it was found impossible to secure the attendance of parties. For the greater part of the year the Debt Settlement Officer was on special famine duty, and a considerable portion of his remaining time was spent (and very profitably spent) in connection with current litigation.

20. Leasing.—The total number of leases at the end of the year was 308 against 370 last year. The figures as usual are given upto the date of the report instead for the revenue year only. The decrease is the inevitable result of the failure of the monsoon, and it is matter for congratulation that it is so small. Lessees apparently hoped to recoup their losses by the profits of the current year, a hope which does not appear very likely to be realised. Two long leases were given during the current year, viz. the village of Baroda in Dholka at Rs. 3,400 per annum for 15 years and Kunvar in Sánand at Rs. 2,800 for 10 years. The circumstances attending the negotiation of the second lease illustrate the difficulty still experienced from the repugnance of Tálukdárs to the presence of a stranger in their ancestral domain. The Tálukdárs of Kunvar agreed at first to give a fifteen years' lease at Rs. 2,550 per annum. I was able subsequently by personal negotiations to increase the amount to Rs. 2,800 per annum and to reduce the period to 10 years. In spite of the great improvement in the terms obtained from the lessee the Tálukdárs repudiated their agreement and

offered to take the lease themselves for impossibly high consideration simply in order to keep out the stranger. Their offer was not accepted since they had repeatedly failed in the past to pay very much lower consideration than that offered by the lessee and would certainly have continued to make default.

21. Education.—For school-going purposes Tálukdárs fall into three classes, the yeoman, the small-landlord and the substantial estate-owner.

The first class includes the bulk of coparcenary estate-owners, Bhayats and alienees of Talukdar family.

The second class consists mainly of the larger coparceners and owners of small estates observing primogeniture.

The third class comprises a few of the largest coparceners and the owners of considerable estates governed by primogeniture, whose sons are sent according to their means to one of the Central Colleges at Rájkot, Gondal, Wadhwan, Sadra or Godhra.

Rapid progress in education is now being exhibited by all three classes.

The first class can seldom afford to give its sons and daughters a better education than the village-schools provide. The machinery devised to stimulate this class has been described in previous reports. In former years results have proved incommensurate with the amount of energy expended, but information supplied by the Educational Department shows that this year the number of boys attending the village-schools in Ahmedabad rose from 408 to 549. There were also 218 girls in attendance.

The second class in its present state of impoverishment cannot as a rule afford to send its sons even to the less expensive of the central colleges, and its needs are not met or its social requirements satisfied by the village-schools. For this class two hostels have recently been established, one in Dhandhuka for the Ahmedabad District, the other in Nadiad for the Kaira and Broach Districts. Appreciation of these hostels is plainly exhibited by their growing success and popularity. The numbers have increased from 72 last year to 105 in the year under report, 65 at Dhandhuka and 40 at Nadiad. The average cost of education and living at these hostels, inclusive of all charges is only Rs. 120 a year.

The new building for the Dhandhuka Hostel, renamed the King Edward Hostel, was completed during the year and was opened by the Commissioner. Northern Division, an honour highly appreciated and marked by substantial benefits to the Hostel. At the opening ceremony a generous presentation to the Hostel library by an unknown friend, the Commissioner as it subsequently transpired, was accompanied by the announcement of donations aggregating Rs. 4,500, four scholarships amounting to Rs. 420 a year and the gift by A. T. Whittle, Esquire, C.I.E., of a large plot of land near the Hostel for a playing field. The new Hostel was completed at a cost of Rs. 27,000 subscribed by the Talukdars, but the money spent does not convey an adequate idea of the character and size of the buildings which, to judge from estimates for a Hostel on identical lines at Nadiad, would have cost close on half a lákh of rupees at Public Works Department rates. The extraordinary value received for the money expended is due mainly to the daily supervision of the work by the Mámlatdar Mr. Ramgovind, to the businesslike contracts placed by him, and to the co-operation of neighbouring Tálukdárs in carting material at cost price.

The Dhandhuka Hostel is now equipped with adequate buildings and it remains to provide similar accommodation at Nadiad. Government have been pleased to sanction a special building grant of Rs. 20,000, but the estimate of the Public Works Department, including site-value, is over Rs. 60,000. It is hoped to save Rs. 25,000 by departmental construction as at Dhandhuka. The temporary quarters are filled to overflowing and many applications have had to be refused. The demand for accommodation will be greatly increased if the educational provisions of the Talukdari Bill now before the Legislative Council become law.

There is no more hopeful augury for the future of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát than their recent educational progress.

- 22. Waste Lands—Progress in reclamation was impossible owing to the quasi-famine conditions prevailing.
- 23. Local Fund.—Collections of Local Fund Cess in the Ahmedabad District amounted to Rs. 3,150 out of a demand of Rs. 34,335, the balance being suspended with the land revenue. The levy in Kaira amounted to Rs. 1,924. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 25,255 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,079 in Kaira. Of the amount spent in the Ahmedabad District Rs. 10,970 were devoted to bundh and tank repairs and Rs. 7,573 to the construction and repair of wells. The objects of expenditure in Kaira were construction and repair of wells, tanks, schools and dharamshalas.
- 24. Partition.—Four partition cases were pending at the commencement of the year and one new application was received. Three were disposed of during the year by Khan Bahadur Mehta under the authority vested in him by Government Resolution No. 8026, dated 6th August 1908, leaving two pending at the end of the year.
- 25. Borrowing.—Applications to borrow money or create encumbrances on estates with the permission of the Talukdari Settlement Officer under Section 31 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 2,46,767, the following being the items:
 - (1) Rs. 1,28,775 to be borrowed from Government for the upkeep of necessary establishment, maintenance, &c., under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3143, dated 30th September 1911, Revenue Department, from the cash credit of 15 lákhs sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 11193, dated 16th November 1907;
 - (2) Rs. 83,796 from the cash credit of 15 lákhs for the purpose of debt settlement;
 - (3) Rs. 17,147 represent the value of the Pullachhut encumbrances permitted to be created for the same purpose; and
 - (4) Rs. 17,049 permitted to be borrowed by various estates to meet the needs of domestic crises or to pay off existing debt on advantageous terms.
- 26. Suits.—The year has been busy and successful, 55 suits were pending. 30 were disposed of in Court, 26 in favour of this Department and 4 against it. In addition three suits were withdrawn by the Talukdari Settlement Officer's opponents and one was settled by compromise.

The Aghar appeal involving the question whether the tenants were permanent tenants or tenants-at-will was decided by the High Court in favour of the Tálukdárs. Another case relating to the same village was also decided by the High Court which upheld the action of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer who had given a long-term lease of the village, the legality of which the Tálukdárs impugned.

Two important suits related to the Gamph estate. The Thakor filed a suit against his eldest wife for a declaration that the boy put forward by her as her son was a supposititious child. The defendant who had lost the case in the Lower Court appealed to the High Court which confirmed the Lower Court's decision.

The same Tálukdár filed a suit for the resumption of the village of Piparia on the ground that the village which was given in Jivai to a cadet should revert to his estate on account of the failure of the cadet's lineal heirs male, and that neither the adopted son nor the mortgagee, the Dowager Rani Saheb of Limbdi, were entitled to hold the village on the extinction of the male line. The suit was dismissed mainly on the ground that a predecessor of the present Thakor had converted the Jivai grant into an absolute gift. An appeal is pending in the High Court.

The Sanand estate succeeded in winning an important appeal in the High Court against the decision of two Lower Courts which threatened materially to affect its revenues. It was held by the Assistant and District Judge of Ahmedabad that the estate was not entitled to levy quit-rent from certain alienees of the village of Juvaraj who had paid the same for over 40 years. The High Court held that the estate had a prescriptive right to levy the quit-rent claimed.

Taga'vi and Loans. - The tagávi policy which alone averted famine has been described in paragraph 3 of this report. Rs. 9,93,878 in cash and Rs. 1,90,859 in grass were advanced as tagávi in the Ahmedabad District under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884. In addition grass worth Rs. 36,000 was imported for some of the leading Talukdars in the early stages of scarcity. Total recoveries under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 3,310 in the Ahmedabad District. Loans for the upkeep of necessary establishment and subsistence amounted to Rs. 1,22,550 in the three Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach as shown in the ... 1,02,050 Ahmedabad margin. The recoveries under this head amounted Kaira 13,500 7,000 to Rs. 1,363 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 1,670 in Kaira. Broach A sum of Rs. 1,473 was also recovered in repayment Total ... 1,22,550 of the loan advanced for debt settlement. Tagávi

advances in the Talukdari estates of the Kaira and Broach Districts were made by the Collectors. Details of the operations in connection with the deportation of cattle are given in paragraph 4 of this report.

28. General Remarks.—The entire staff and particularly the Head Quarter office were heavily overworked throughout the year. The spirit displayed by all grades was admirable and cases of malingering even among those ordered to the Gir with its mysterious terrors were few and far between. Good services have been rewarded wherever it was possible. Mr. Mohanlal, the Special Debt Settlement Officer did excellent work in collecting cattle, in the arduous task of organising cart-transport in the Gir, and as a grass-agent. Mr. Hora, the Sheristedar, was my right hand man throughout. He worked with untiring zeal and ability and again give proof of his fitness for higher office.

Thanks are due to Mr. S. M. Bharucha, for able assistance in famine administration in the Talukdari villages in his charge.

Mr. Ramgovind, Mámlatdár of Dhandhuka, and Mr. Amratlal his Aval Kárkun did excellent work in all respects in the Dhandhuka Taluka. Mr. Jugalbhai, Mámlatdár of Sánand, worked hard and successfully in persuading villagers to deport cattle, and Mr. Joshi, Mámlatdár of Viramgam, where the railway gauge changes, spared no pains with the troublesome business of cattle entrainment and grass accounts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant, J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates removed from Act VI

Num- ber.	Name of Estate.		Name of Owner or Chief Share	er.	Date of applica of Act.	tion	Total debt liquidat		e	Ealance d Governmen August 191 Ledge	t on l as	1st
1	2		3		4		5			6		
1	Makhiá v		Sánand Táluka. Gagubha Rac≤ingji	881	19th May 18	883.	Rs.	a. 0	p. 0	Rs. 39,804	a. 13	p.
			Dhandhuka Túluka.									
2	Bagad		Punja Vikamshi	•••	12th July 18	383.	8,437	8	0	5,263	11	8
3	Hadmantala	•••	Bulakhi Modji	•••	3rd April 18	84 .	17,226	0	0	3,926	3	Ē
4	Khokhernesh	•••	Malekbhai Partapsing	10	29th Oct 1885.	ober	1,100	0	0	666	10	10
5	Do.		Modji Partapsing	41.	Do.	•••	850	0	0	168	4	8
6	Bela ,		Vika Dosa	1	5th May 18	87 .	7,986	0	0	1,076	9	1
7	Jhanjharka	•••	Bhagwatsing Devising		6th June 18	89	14,359	0	0	13,372	14	1
8	Do.	•••	Ramsing Khodabhai	. 1	Do.		10,164	0	ò	6,930	5	
9	Aniali Kash and Bubavav.	ati	Kanubhai Pirbhai	d.	Do.	,	6,826	0	0	542	5	1
10	Do.		Dadubha Narsangji	٦.	Do.		1,744	0	0	1,041	14	
11	Do.		Motaji Bhagvan j i		Do.		1,536	0	0	472	4	
12	Do.	,,,	Bapusaheb Jonaji		Do.		4,558	0	0	955	4	
1												
	•		Virangām Táluka.									
13	Rudatal	•••	Hazurji Godadji	421	6th June 18	389 .	2,285			491		
14	Do.	•••	Madhaji Ramaji	٠	Do.	•••	10,594			1,139		
15	Do.		Dhanaji Nathuji	•••	D ₀ .	***	7,723			2,801		
16	Sinaj Kanpura	***			20th June 1	.889. 	5,798			651		
17	Do.	•••	Umaji Kaslaji	•••	D ₀ .	•••	9,144		•	1,317		
18	Jethipura	•••	Agarsing Savaji, &c.	•••	_		7,149			1,743		
19	Dablisar	•••	Pathaji Becharji, &c.	•••	19th Septer 1889.	nber	23,626	0	0	6,997	' ()
					Total		1,96,496	8	0	89,364	, 2	

DIX I.
of 1862 but continued under attachment, 1911-1912.

Interest of for the 1911-19			Total of c		18	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance d Governme 3 lat July	nt o	a i	Percentage of pryment as shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Per- centage of reduc- tion of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
7			8			9	10			11	12	13
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a,	p•	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	<u>р</u> .			
1,608	2	0	41,412	15	8	*****	41,412	15	8	•••	26	
212	14	0	5,476	s 9	8	*** ***	5,476	9	8	•••	35	
158		0	4,085				4,035	2	5	***	78	
27		0		10		******	693		10	• • • •	87	
6	14	0	175	2	8		175	2	8	•••	79	
45	в	0	1,121	15	11		1,121	15	11		86	
552	1	0	13,924	15	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13,924	15	6	***	3	
2 80	1	0	7,210) 6	4	••••	7,210	6	4		29	
27	10	0	569	15	11		569	15	11	444	91	
52	11	0	1,094	4 9	5		1,094	9	5	•••	37	
24	0	0	4 90	3 4	6	448104	496	4	6	***	68	
\$8	12	0	994	l 0	1	0 T C #44	994	0	1	•••	78	
25	8	0	517	7 7	4	pedra*	517	7	4	•••	77	
46	2	0	1,18	5 6	7	*****	1,185	6	7	***	89	
1 13	10	0	2,91	5 6	11	448 100	2,915	6	11	•••	62	
26	5	0	67	7 8	6		677	8	6		88	
	13		1,3 84			,	1,384			•••	85	
70	10	0	1, 814	l 9	7	*****	1,814	9	7	***	75	
282	12	0	7,279) 12	0	•••••	7,279	12	0	•••	69	
3,666			93,03	0 4	 } 4		93,030	4	4		58	

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX

Kaira Encumbered Estates under

									BALANCE O		eanding o as per Le			1911	
No.	Name o	f Ksi	tate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer,	Date of applica- tion of Act.	Total del be liquida			Amount due Governmen		Amount d to privat Creditors	0	Total	ļ.	
1		2		8	4	5			6		7		8		_
				A'nand Táluka.		Rs.	B.	p.	Rs. a.	p.	Re. a	p.	Ra,	a, '	p.
1	Nápád	•••	•••	Deskatein Wint	8th November 1877.	13,671	4 1	11	2,451 15	8	** *****		2,451	15	8
2	Do.	•••	•••	Takhatsing Dádá- báva, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053	4	0	678 11	O	008100		878	11	0
3	Do.	•••	••.	Nanabava Motáji	11th September 1879-	11,808	10	9	917 3	7	480 6	0	1,897	9	7
4	N4pa	•••	•••	Borsad Táluka. Narsing Abhesing, åc.	21st November 1877.	23,208	9	7	1,743 15	8	1 001 00		1,742	15	8
5	Do.,	•••	444	Fatesing Takhatsing .	22nd November 1877.	16,552	0	0	986 O	5	0 a j 1 + 1		966	0	5
6	Do.	***		Haribhái Amarsing	Do	8,727	12	0	8,706 3	0			3,706	8	0
7	Do,	•••	,,,	Punjáji Jijibhái	6th May 1878	6,138	0	0	2,026 11	4	 		2,026	11	4
8	Do.	•••	•••	Motáji Bháiba, &c	16th May 1878	8,138	13	7	1,385 9	6			1,385	9	6
9	Do.	•••	•••	Sardársing Kábhái	Do	3,800	0	0	832 6	4	*****	1	832	6	4
10	Do.	•••		Takhatsing Banesing.	Do	440	0	0	58 11	8	141799	1	58	11	8
11	Do.	•••	***	Fatesing Bápuji	18th June 1878	29,374	10	10	7,833 10	7		1	7,833	10	7
12	Gájna	•••		Himatsingji Ráisingji	Do.	22,185	11	8	2,137 5	2	*****	1	2,197	Б	2
13	Bhetásl	i		Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878	5,270	7 1	11	799 5	9	*****		789	g	9
14	Báloi	•••	•••	Motbhái Sardár	22nd August 1878 .	4,335	0	0	832 6	3	18 3	0	850	9	8
16	Do.	•		Khodbhái Kesar	Do	2,609	0	0	******		631 12	0	631	12	0
16	A'nkl á v	•••	•••	Dabhai Baváji Mátar Táluka.	6th March 1879	6,280	0	0	1,538 0	5			1,538	0	5
17	Haridia	•••			29th August 1878 .	3,354	9	в	241 7	9	*****		241	7	9
			1	Mehmedabad Taluka.	7041 3F - 50W0	20 404	9	0	9 124 K	^			9 154	ĸ	٨
18 19	Kuna Kaira			Jibava Anopsing Vakhatsing Adesing	10th May 1878 23rd February 1882.	38,43 4 13,008		ì	2,154 5	U	2,515 14	2	2,154 2,515		
					Total	2,14,885	1	9	30,803 0	8	3,646 8	2	33,943	3	20

II.

Ad XXI of 1881, 1911-1912.

Interest on Loan for the sear 1911-1913.		Total of columns 8 and 9.	Amount paid on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Balance Outstanding on 91st July 1912 as per Ledger.			Percent- age of Payment as shown as of del	ا ۵
				Amount due to Government,	Amount due to Creditors.	Total-	in co- lumn 11 to out- standing Balance.	marks,
9		10	11	12	13	14	15 16	17
Bs. s.	p,	Rs. s. p.	Ra. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
124 6	0	2,676 5 3	Pégasé	2,576 5 3	*****	2 ,576 5 3	s	1
34 7	0	713 2 0		718 2 0	*****	713 2 0	8	2
47 2	0	1,444 11 7	**	96 4 5 7	480 6 0	J,444 J1 7	8	18
88 12	0	1,831 11 8		1,831 11 8	*****),831 11 8		92
40 5	0	1,015 5 5		1,015 5 5		1,015 5 5	9	4
149 13		3,856 0 0		3,856 0 0		3,856 0 0		18
81 18	j	2,708 10 4	******	2,108 10 4	1000 · · ·	2,108 10 4		9
70 1	j	1,455 10 6		1,455 10 8		1,455 10 6		4
42 2	0	874 8 4	*****	874 8 4		874 8 4	1	3
2 7	0	61 2 8		61 2 8		61 2 8		6
316 13	0	8,150 7 7	****	8,160 7 7	174 1	8,150 7 7	,	2
16 1	0	2,153 6 2	2,151 13 2	1 9 0	3.00	190	101 10	
B2 5	0	831 10 9		831 10 9	[FF]	831 10 9	8	fro manag ment
83 12	0	884 5 3	***	866 2 3	18 3 0	884 5 3		30
*****		831 12 0		*****	631 12 0	631 12 0	7	16
62 3	0	1,600 3 5	******	1,600 3 5	*****	1,600 8 5	7	75
12 6	0	263 18 9	P#1944	253 13 9		2 53 13 9)2
109 4	0	2,263 9 0	***	2,263 9 0	*>0.**	2,263 9 0)4
10100		2,515 14 2		*****	2,515 14 2	2,515 14 2		31
1,273 2	0	35,222 5 10	2,151 13 2	29,424 5 6	3,646 3 2	33,070 8 8	6	85

J. H E. TUPPER, Tálakdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1911-1912.

N 0.	Name of	Name of Owner or Chief dharer.	application	Total Debt		NCR OUTSTAN		on Loan for	Total of	Amount paid on account of Debt	JCLT	CONTETANDIA		re of payment in column outstanding	debt since
	Estațe.	or Chief addrer.	of Act.	Hquidated.	due to Govern- ment.	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	Inferest the year	8 and 9.	acttlement as per Ledger.	due to	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	Percentages as shown 11 to belance.	Percenta tien of the Act
1	2	3	4	Б	6	7	8	9	19	11	12	18	14	15	14
1	Jhanor	Broach Taluka. Khushalaingji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1863.	Rs. a. p.	***	739 0 0	lis. a. p. 739 0 0		Ka. உ p.	j l		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	68	90

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1911-1912.

	Number of Estates	Amount		Remaining to be		Account	OF GOVER	nment A	DVANCES.
District.	under the operation of the Acts on Sist July 1912.	remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1910-11.	Paid to Creditors during 1911-1912,	paid to Creditors at the end of 1911-1912.	Advances outstand- ing at the end of 1910-1911.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1912.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	at the end of
1	2	3	177	5	1 6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendix I.	19	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs. 89,364	Rs. 3,666	Re. 98,030	Ra.	Ra. 93,030
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.	18	3,646	1111	3,616	80,3(3	1,273	81,576	2,152	29,424
Broach-Act XXI of 1881, se per Appendix III.	1	739	500	289	***	***	•••	7	***************************************
Total	35	4,383	500	3,885	1,19,687	4,939	1,24,606	2,152	1,23,454

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.



APPENDIX Financial Review of the Estates under

			-		RECEIPTS,				
Name of District and the nature of management.	Out- standing Balance.	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Cash in hand on 1st August 1911.	Total realizations during 1911-1912.	Total.	Government dues	Collections, etc., charges in the Taluks.	Tälukdári Settlement Officer's Establish- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates (a)	6,642	14,419	21,061	2,781	2,192	4,973	100	749	2
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.	60,905	1,70,490	2,81,895	77,2 10	89,836	1,67,046	8,224	8,566	99
Miscellaneous Estates Estates managed under sec-	2,05,582	4,36,253	6,41,835	87,885	1,99,111	2,86,996	2,433	19,715	91
tion 320 of the Civil Procedure Code Estates managed under section 504 of Civil Procedure Code	4,086	7,453	_11,539	13,635	2, 908	18,546	16≰	564	50
tion 504 of the Civil Procedure Code	1,510	797	2,337	790	306	1,086	***	46	
Estates managed on account of revenue default	36 ,329	37,4 60	73,789	28,621	5,772	29,393	4, 403	2,488	•••
Total	3,15,094	6,66,872	9,81,956	2,05,925	3,00,125	5,06,050	10,324	32,128	242
Kaira.					P				
Encumbered Estates (l)	10,519	37,591	48,110	5,204	14,634	19,838	2,653	2,146	***
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.		28,967	42,198	7,438	9,835	17,273	802	1,536	***
Miscellaneous Estates	37,140	1,00,839	1,37,979	20,601	44,657	65,259	6,964	6,901	177
Estates managed on account of revenue default	10,886	2 4,586	34,972	18,17	12,78h	30,962	3 ,81 9	2,510	***
Total	71,27€	1,91,983	2,63,259	51,420	81,912	1,33,332	14,238	18,123	177
Broach. Encumbered Estates (c)	336	3,34 3	3,682	816	3,350	4,166	732	283	***
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.		37,115	65,989	21,188	22,709	43,897	2,635	1,372	701
Miscellancous Estates	52,825	1,02,556	1,55,375	29, 324	50, 986	80,310	9 ,8 85	7,065	
Total	82,035	1,43,011	2,25,04€	51,328	77,045	1,28,373	18,252	8,720	701
Grand Total	4,68,395	† 10,01,866	† 14,70,261	3,08,673	† 4,59 ,082	† 7,67,755	37,814	53,971	1,120

(a) Advances under the Encumb red Estates Act (VI of 1862; are shown in Appendix I.

 De_\bullet

⁽b)(c)

V.
management for the year 1911-1912.

Сн	arges.						TA	kávi and L	onavdå nao	DES.	
Maintenance, Education and other expenses of Talukdars.	Paid to creditors.	Special and Miscel- laneous.	Total.	Balance in hand on 31st July 1912.	Remission to tenants.	Balance ontstanding in villages on 31st July 1912.	Outstanding on 1st August 1911.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstanding on 31st July 1912.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,065	***	787	3,653	1,320	3,217	15,652	* 2,44,693	11,81,584	\$,513†	14,22,764	* Differenc
30,883	9,928	51,488	1,04,188	62,858	16,403	1,25,156		Ta	kávi.		sequent cor rections. † In clude remission amountin to Rs. 203.
1,02,80)	14,096	53,909	1,93,053	93,943	88,109	3,54,615	3,41,060	*46,880	1,473	3,86,467	* Includes In
3,503	3,118	539	7,933	8,613	474	8,157	+24,027	Debt Set *1,05,534	tlement L 1,363	oan. 1,28,198	during the
225	300	205	776	320	1,519	512	Advan	ces under	Special	Laws.	sequent cor rections.
9,137	1,272	3,500	20,800	8,598	17,874	50,143]	•••			
1,48,622	28,709	1,10,378	3,30,403	1,75,647	1,27,598	5,54,23 5	6,09,780	18,33,998	6,349	19,37,429	
4,103		3,987	12,889	6,949	9,531	23,945	15,367	44,090	3,661	55,796	
1,852	1,843	4,132	10,165	7,108	6,609	25,754	26,895	Ta * 28,630	kávi.	55,525	*Includes
13,924	5,085	19,225	5 2,276	12,983	21,856	71,466	4,926	Debt Set 14,060		Loun. 17,316	a corue during the year.
1,644	19,130	2,508	29,941	1,021	1,396	20,790	Advan	ces under	Special	Laws.	
21,523	26,358	29,852	1,05,271	28,061	39,392	1,41,955	47,188	86,780	5,831	1,28,637	
720	50 0	1,611	3,846	320	812	20	•••	10,246		10,246	
:								Ta	kávi.		
10,912	•••	13,705	29,355	14,542	11,470	31,810	31,557	* 10,054		41,611	*Included
10,466	5,144	26,499	59,059	21,251	2 4,9 81	79,42 8	658	Debt Set 7,186		Loan. 7,844	acerned during the year.
<u> </u>							Advan	ces under	Special	Laws.	
22,128	5,644	41,815	92,260	36,113	36,743	1,11,258	32,215	27,486		59,701	†In olu des
,92,273	60,711	1,82,045	5,27,934	2 ,3 9,821	2,03,731	8, 07,44 8	6,89,183	14 ,48, 264	11,680	21,25,767	Rs. 1,91,883 of adjust- ments.

J. H. E. TUPPER, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.



REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER, GUJARAT, FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

No. 365 of 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Camp Dahánu, 29th January 1913.

Submitted to Government.

- 2. The year was a disastrous one for the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad and Kaira and would have been much more so but for the assistance rendered by Government whether through the Collector of the District or the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The arrangements made for the deportation of cattle to the Gir, in relief of the animals left behind in the villages, have formed the subject of a special report to Government and need not be further referred to now. An extraordinarily heavy allotment of tagavi was made to Tálukdári estates in the Ahmedabad District, with the practical effect of substituting self-help for Government relief; the joint-bond form of security proved to be attractive.
- 3. Seasonal conditions precluded the possibility of any great advance in the elearance of encumbered and managed estates and in many cases there was retrogression, distinct but unavoidable. Of encumbered estates, one in Kaira was released from management, the owner having paid off the balance of debt from his private resources, while the one encumbered estate under management in Broach was able to pay off Rs. 500 of private debt.
- 4. At the close of the year the outstanding decretal debt on the estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code amounted to just short of three lakhs of rupees, and claims for Rs. 1,57,854 of this sum have been settled, while Rs. 34,815 in cash have been paid to creditors towards their claims.
- 5. The three larger estates managed under the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act all suffered from the effects of the season while their resources and credit had to be drawn upon in relief of the tenants. The Sánand and Koth estate came in for a windfall of a lakh of rupees, compensation for land acquired for the Chharodi Cattle Farm; under ordinary circumstances a portion of this sum would have been devoted to the payment of debts, but the Tálukdári Settlement Officer prudently postponed action in this direction until the prospects of the present season were assured.
- 6. Debt settlement is said to have been brought almost to a standstill by crop failure and fodder famine, but even so one lakh and a half of debt were settled for half a lakh. The number of leases naturally decreased, but the check may be regarded as merely temporary.
- 7. Perhaps the most striking sentence in the report is "Rapid progress in education is now being exhibited by all three classes", for only a short time ago the task of arousing the Tálukdárs as a class to a sense of their responsibility towards their sons appeared almost hopeless. The demand for accommodation in the Hostels is proof of the correctness of Mr. Tupper's remark at least as far as the "substantial estate owners" are concerned; the Commissioner observed at Dhandhuka a very considerable, and apparently genuine, display of enthusiasm.
- 8. Mr. Tupper's administration of the Department merits the commendation of Government.

R. P. BARROW, Commissioner, Northern Division.



Annual Reports.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1911-12.

No. 3576.

REVENUE' DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 365, dated 29th January 1913—Forwarding a letter No. 2679, dated 12th December 1912, from the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Talukdari Settlement Department for the year 1911-12.

RESOLUTION.—Owing to the almost total failure of the monsoon in the district of Ahmedabad, and its partial failure in the Kaira and Broach districts, the year 1911-12 was a particularly unfortunate one for the tálukdárs of Gujarát. Some of the tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad were among the worst affected villages in the district, while those situated in Broach and Kaira, though they fared somewhat better than the Ahmedabad villages, nevertheless suffered considerably, such crops as were raised being very much below normal. Owing to these adverse conditions, the measures taken for the redemption of debts and for the amelioration of the financial position of the estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer received an inevitable check. It is satisfactory, however, to find that by the prompt measures taken to meet the situation, especially in the speedy grant of takávi for wells and other improvements, and in the removal of cattle to the Gir forest—an operation of great difficulty for the success of which Mr. Tupper is to be congratulated—the estates succeeded in passing through a period of such severe distress without disaster, and that the check on the improvement of their finances, though undoubtedly a severe one, is not likely, with the return of good seasons, to be more than temporary.

The statistics relating to the collection of land revenue and the settlement and payment of debts which are given in the appendices to the report naturally reflect the conditions prevailing during the season. Out of a demand for collection of Rs. 10,01,866, exclusive of Rs. 4,68,395, arrears at the commencement of the year, the actual collections amounted to Rs. 4,59,082 or 45.8 per cent. of the demand, while the balance outstanding in the villages at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,07,448, nearly double the arrears of the previous year. There is, however, little doubt but that a considerable portion of the outstanding arrears is really irrecoverable, and it is satisfactory to find that Rs. 2,03,731 were written off as such during the year. In regard to debt settlement, the actual progress made during the year was considerably greater than might have been anticipated, a debt of Rs. 1,52,591 being settled for Rs. 50,295, a not unsatisfactory achievement in such adverse circumstances. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has before him claims amounting to Rs. 68 lákhs out of a total original debt estimated roughly at Rs. 70 lákhs. Out of the claims for 68 lákhs, he has succeeded already in settling Rs. 40 12 lákhs for which the creditors have agreed to accept an amount rather less than 13 lakhs. Liquidation by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance has been the method most freely adopted, but cash settlement with the aid of a cash advance from Government of nearly 5\frac{3}{4} lákhs, of which over Rs. 1\frac{1}{2} lákhs have already been repaid, has also been employed. The repayments in the takávi and loan advances account amounted to Rs. 11,680 only against new advances, mostly takávi, amounting to Rs. 14,48,264, the total outstanding under the combined head at the close of the year being Rs. 21,25,767, compared with Rs. 2,89,663 at the end of the previous year. This heavy increase in liabilities is the least satisfactory feature in the existing financial position of the estates. The greater part of the new debt consists, however, of takávi loans advanced to tenants on the security of the estates, and as a substantial part was put into permanent agricultural improvements and the balance used for fodder crops and the maintenance of cattle, there is every reason to anticipate that the benefit reaped by the estates will far exceed the amount of any bad debts that may occur. Owing to the

receipt of over a lákh of rupees as compensation for land acquired for the Chhárodi farm out of the Sánand estate and to the irrigational works under construction on the Gangad estate, the financial position of these two large estates appears to be assured. The condition of the Gamph estate is less satisfactory, and a sale of some of the outlying lands appears to be inevitable. A further reduction by 16 (from 188 to 172) in the number of decrees under execution during the year is satisfactory and may be taken as a proof that the general financial position of the estates has not received any lasting set back in spite of the disastrous agricultural conditions prevailing during the year.

- 3. The Governor in Council is especially gratified to learn that rapid progress in education is now being exhibited among all classes of tálukdárs. The completion of the Dhandhuka hostel, for the cost of which the tálukdárs have themselves subscribed, and to which handsome presentations have been made in the shape of books, endowments, and land for a playing field, is a happy augury for the future, and Government are prepared to give liberal assistance towards the construction of a similar hostel at Nadiád where the need for such an institution is pressing.
- 4. The Governor in Council is pleased to commend Mr. Tupper and his staff for their successful administration of the Department and for the energy and resource they displayed under most trying and difficult circumstances.

C. W. A. TURNER,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of Broach,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of
Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,

With copies of the report.

The Non-official members of the Legislative Council,
The Government of India,

The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,

The Under Secretary of State for India. By letter.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR



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From

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. E. C. JUKES, I. C. S.,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer,

Gujarát;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Camp Devadthal, ^{29th November} 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the Talukdari Department for the year ending on the 31st July 1913.

- 2. Mr. Tupper held the appointment of Tálukdári Settlement Officer until the end of April 1913. I relieved him on the 1st May, and remained in charge until the close of the year.
- 3. Season.—The early rainfall was unusually heavy in the three districts with which I am concerned and, though the monsoon came to a sudden close in the second week of September, the agricultural outturn was well up to the average. Cotton was excellent everywhere, except in certain parts of Dholka and Dhandhuka, where it suffered from the attacks of grasshoppers. In the Broach District the season was one of the best within human recollection.

4. Annual Tour -Mr. Tupper has left on record the following note:-

"My tour commenced at the beginning of November with a visit to the Sánand estate, where I had reason to believe that the efficiency of management was deteriorating owing to the failing health of the Deputy Manager. Personal inspection convinced me that control was relaxed, and that the Deputy Manager, who has done excellent service in his time, was no longer equal to his work. It was arranged that he should take leave and then retire. The health of the Thákor Sáheb, the leading Tálukdár of British Gujarát, had long been precarious and it was necessary to be prepared for a sudden emergency. Arrangements were made in advance, just in time as it proved, to enable me to intervene effectively to protect the interests of the minor heir in the event of a fatal termination of the Thákor's illness.

After examining the condition of the more important irrigational works, and setting on foot measures for the reclamation of a considerable area of waste land, I despatched my camp to Bhankoda in the Viramgám Táluka and returned to headquarters pending its arrival. Reaching Bhankoda on the 11th, I had to return on the 13th on receipt of news of the death of the Sánand Thákor. The Mahálkari, acting upon my confidential instructions issued in anticipation, had sealed the doors of all rooms likely to contain valuables and posted a strong guard in the Darbár buildings. I conducted a preliminary search in person, but the detailed search and the making of a complete inventory occupied many days. Cash, notes and jewellery were found mixed with clothes, provisions and other heterogeneous material in the most unlikely places. Attempts made to withdraw the Thákor's investments almost as soon as the breath was out of his body were defeated, and the net result was the saving of about a lákh and a quarter in investments, ornaments, cash and clothes.

Returning to the Viramgám Táluka on the 18th November I was able to settle, finally I trust, the long-standing dispute between the 118-1

tenants and the Tálukdárs of Aghár. The tenants claimed permanent rights and were brought to terms only by defeat in the High Court after a protracted and strenuously contested suit. With the co-operation of the lessee of the estate, Mr. Gordhandas, I arranged to sell at a fair price to the tenants, many of whom are substantial Pátidárs, the permanent rights for which they had been fighting in the Courts. Details still remain to be arranged and will take time, as the sanction of Government in each case is necessary.

The removal of the village-site of Bhagápura was sanctioned after personal inspection and the introduction of vighoti (cash rents) was arranged in the villages of Bhoinipura, Bálsasan and Mota Karanpura.

I returned to headquarters to allow my camp to be railed to Ránpur in the Dhandhuka Táluka, and proceeded there myself on the 29th November. At Ránpur I completed arrangements for the sale of a portion of the village-site, by which three estates, which have been long under management on account of a loan advanced under Act VI of 1862, are practically freed from debt. In the Dhandhuka Táluka, as in Sánand and Viramgám, the condition of the crops in a year succeeding one of total failure received very careful inspection. After personal consultation with the Mámlatdár of Dhandhuka, whose charge is almost exclusively Tálukdári, I decided to ask Government to extend for one year more the special reduction of jama sanctioned for 10 years on the recommendations made by Mr. Robertson in 1902-1903. The proposal was accepted. The King Edward Hostel at Dhandhuka received the necessary attention and was found to be making satisfactory progress in all respects.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the substitution of vighoti (cash rents) for vághvati (crop share) in the Rojka and Cher estates after personal inspection and consultation with the Tálukdárs and tenants.

From Dhandhuka I moved to Dholera to inspect the condition of the villages of the Dholera estate, which have suffered steady deterioration for years from natural causes. Thence I marched to Gámph, the leading Chudasama estate, the financial position of which, precarious before, has been rendered critical by the total failure of last year's crop. The situation was minutely examined in consultation with the Kárbhári, and the latter was given instructions to arrange as fast as possible for the sale of permanent rights to such tenants as can afford to buy them, to sell the natantar lien of the estate upon the village of Derdi, and to seek purchasers for certain outlying lands.

With a brief halt at Utelia to inspect the crops with a view to fixing the annávrai I proceeded to Gángad, the estate next in importance after Sánand and Gámph, where much of my time was occupied in endeavour (futile as it proved subsequently) to detach the Thakor from a gang of criminal associates, who but for the forbearance of the Magistracy and the Police would have brought him within the clutches of the law. The site of the police lines in the village of Koth was finally settled on the spot in consultation with the District Superintendent of Police and good progress was made with negotiations for the sale of occupancy rights to the tenants of the Gángad estate. The Karbhari, Mr. Narsidas, in arranging these sales, which alone can extricate the estate within a reasonable period, has from the first been secretly opposed by the Thákor himself. Overt opposition on the part of the Thakor has since resulted in a rupture with his Kárbhári, which has brought the sale of occupancy rights to a standstill. The Thákor's criminal associates are for the time in control of the situation, and management can do little till criminal proceedings are taken against them or the Thákor or both.

From Gángad I returned to Ahmedábád for Christmas.

After attending the meeting of the Legislative Council in Bombay early in January, and thereafter arranging the policy to be pursued with regard to the Settlement Register in consultation with the Settlement

Commissioner in Ahmedábád, I proceeded in the middle of January to the Kaira District, camping at Bhetashi, Borsad and Dehvan. Appeals against the decision of the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer in connection with the Survey and Settlement Registers were decided after visiting the sites concerned, and numerous complaints regarding the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to Tálukdárs were investigated. This and other questions were discussed with the Collector. After arranging so far as possible some difficult matters in the Dehvan estate, I crossed the Mahi River by boat into the Broach District. I had found the attitude of the Tálukdárs of Kaira towards the Tálukdári Bill generally favourable, but the reverse was the case on the Broach side of the Mahi. After a long halt at Sárod, where the Thákor's affairs required minute attention, I proceeded to Kervada and thence to Matar, to which estate section 26 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act had recently been applied. A certain amount of friction had been generated which I succeeded in allaying. Various improvements were planned and inspected. I returned to headquarters on the 14th February and proceeded to Bombay on the 16th on business connected with the Talukdari Bill. After this date touring was impossible, as the Tálukdári Bill before the Legislative Council compelled me to make repeated and protracted visits to Bombay."

I took over charge of the office at the beginning of May, when it was too late in the season to arrange an extended tour. I was able, however, to make a short camp at Dhandhuka, and also to pay visits to Sánand and to Nadiád. At Sánand I inspected certain of the Darbári buildings, which were reported to be in urgent need of repair, and at Nadiád I saw the various sites suggested for the proposed Tálukdárs' Hostel.

- Encumbered Estates, Ahmedabad.—At the commencement of the year there were 19 estates under management which, though released under Bombay Act VI of 1862 by the operation of the rule which limits management to twenty years, had remained under attachment for the recovery of debts due to Government. Two of these estates, those of Modji Pratapsing of Khokhernesh and Kanubhai Pirbhái of Aniáli Kasbáti, shewn respectively as Nos. 5 and 9 in Appendix I, have now been released, their debts having been fully liquidated during the year under report. The total repayments of Government loans in cash from this class of estate during the year amounted to Rs. 12,212; the closing balance of debt to Government being Rs. 84,553, as against the previous year's figure of Rs. 93,030. Considering that these estates were paying to Government, in addition to the current year's jamabandhi, one-half of the suspended arrears of 1911-12, this can fairly be called a satisfactory reduction of debt. Three only of the estates in this list now appear to be hopelessly involved. The first and most important of these is the three-quarter share of the Makhiav estate. owned by Thákor Devising or Gagubha Ráesingji and his brother. The large Government debt due from this estate has been secured upon its share in the village of Samáni, and the remaining two villages, with their hamlets, have been restored to the possession of the Talukdar. Devising, who is at best an indifferent manager and who paid his Government dues this year with great difficulty and under considerable pressure, has incurred further private debts. In order to liquidate these and to pay off his debt to Government, the Thákor has recently come forward with a proposal to sell his share in Samáni. I am investigating the resources of the latter village, and intend, if I can negotiate a satisfactory bargain, to approach Government for permission to purchase Devising's share in it for the Sanand and Koth estate, which has recently lost a large area of land taken up for the Chhárodi Cattle Farm. A sale for a reasonable price would be satisfactory from the point of view of both estates; as well as from that of Government, which cannot hope to recover its dues from Samáni alone in much less than half a century. Estate No. 7, that of Bhagvatsing of Jhanjharka, makes no progress towards solvency. Government have sanctioned a sale of a portion of its land, but I have been unable as yet to find a purchaser. A third unsatisfactory estate, that of Rámsingji Khodábhái, No. 8 in the statement, is also situated in Jhánjharka. I am making special inquiry into its circumstances.
- 6. Encumbered Estates. Kaira.—The number of estates managed under Act XXI of 1831 was reduced by one to seventeen during the year, the estate of

Narsing Abhesing of Napa having been restored free of debt to its owner. Repayments of Government loans amounted in all to Rs. 8,769, while the Kaira estate of Vakhatsing Adesing paid Rs. 646 to private creditors. Outstandings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,881 of Government, and Rs. 3,000 of private debt, as against Rs. 29,424 and Rs. 3,646 at the close of the previous year. In the majority of the estates, there is every prospect of a cessation of management at a comparatively early date. Several of the Napa estates are, however, less satisfactorily situated, and special attention will be paid to them. An interesting estate on this list, which may shortly expect a restoration to solvency, is that of Kuna, No. 17. The Thakor, who is one of the most shrewd and intelligent of the Kaira Talukdars, has for years taken an active part in the administration of his estate. Hardly a lease comes up for approval which does not bear his signature, and he is constantly suggesting measures for the improvement and development of the estate. It will be possible to restore it to his management with very few misgivings as to its immediate future.

- 7. Encumbered Estates, Broach.—The one estate in the Broach District, which was under management under Act XXI of 1881, was released during the year, with its debt fully liquidated. Appendix III will not, therefore, appear in future reports.
- 8. Estates managed under the Gnardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act.—Of wards' estates there were under management at the commencement of the year 47 in Ahmedábád, 12 in Kaira and 3 in Broach. Six of these were released during 1912-13. Detailed reports regarding these estates have, as usual, been separately submitted.

were released during 1912-13. Detailed reports regarding these estates have, as usual, been separately submitted.

9. Estates managed under the Civil Procedure Code.—Estates to the number Ahmedábád District.

of 58 have been in management under paragraph 7

Rs. ... 1,63,105 Dhandhuka Viramgám 33,009 Gogha 10,519 4,031 Dholka *** Sánand 80,892 ... Prántij 4,757 ... 2,96,913 Total Kaira District. 1,716 1,219 A'nand Mehmedábád ... Thásra 1,070 ... Borsad 1,672 5.677 Total ... Broach District. 332 Vágra A'mod 15,181 Jambuser 161 Total ... 15,674 Grand Total ... 3,17,664

of 58 have been in management under paragraph 7 of the third schedule of the new Civil Procedure Code, and 11 under Order 40, Rule 5. year's figures were 66 and 10 respectively. The total amount of decretal debt outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,17,664; out of which claims for Rs. 92,868 have already been settled. though the darkhasts have not yet been returned to the Courts, while Rs. 1,07,153 represent the claims of decrees which are still under inquiry preliminary to management. Details of the distribution by talukas of the total amount of debt are given In addition to liquidation by in the margin. other methods, such as pulláchhut or usufructuary mortgage, the year's disbursements include Rs. 12,208 paid in cash to judgment-creditors in full or part settlement of their claims; Rs. 6,743 being found from the balances of the indebted estates, and Rs. 5,465 borrowed from Government. Some striking instances of reduction by cash settlement of decretal debts are given below:—

Name of est	ate.			Amount of Debt.	Amount for which settled.
				Rs.	Rs.
Bhupatsing Sujáji of Dekáváda Hiráji Daulatsingji of Bhankoda Dhanáji Lákhaji of Vásna Ratansing Mokáji of Devpura Hamjibhai Ghelábhai of Bámania Rámsing Devising of Baroda	***	***	•••	11,133 15,081 10,500 6,161 8,018 20,902	3,600 3,151 1,000 450 2,752 5,491

These figures, while they reflect the greatest credit upon my Special Debt Settlement Officer, Mr. Mohanlal, afford yet once again striking evidence of the fate which meets the Tálukdárs when they face their creditors in the Civil Courts.

10. Execution of Decrees - Decrees and darkhasts under execution at the

(1) Amicable Settlement ... 19
(2) Absence of certificate under section 29-E'of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act. 1
(3) Death of judgment-debtor ... 3
(4) Destitution of judgment-debtors ... 4
(5) Disposed of by Courts, either on Makufnáma presented by judgment-creditors or for other reasons ... 2
(6) Miscellaneous, such as death of the judgment-creditors, &c. ... 11

beginning of August 1912 totalled 182, to which 65 were added in the course of the year. Of the full number of 247, 108 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property, 99 are under inquiry and 40 have been returned to the Courts for the reasons given in the margin; leaving 207 pending at the end of the year. No estate was sold in execution of a decree during the year, but negotiations were in progress at its

close for the sale of the Inami village of Charal in the Sanand Mahal, which has been under management for many years without appreciable reduction of its debt. Of the 207 decrees transmitted by the Courts to this office which are still pending execution, 66 were passed ex parte, 26 were consent decrees and no less than 115 were contested. The percentage of contests has thus risen to 55; a distinctly satisfactory increase, though there is still ample room for improvement.

- 11. Miscellaneous Estates.—There were 411 estates, as against last year's total of 393, under management under sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, and for the recovery of land revenue, loans and tagávi due from Tálukdárs and their tenants. Certain of the more important estates are noticed in the following paragraphs.
- 12. Sanand and Koth Estate—The history of the premier estate will no longer find a place in this report. On the death of the Thukor in the dramatic circumstances described in paragraph 3 above, he was succeeded by a son aged eight years only, and the estate has since been managed under the Court of Wards Act. The principal facts connected with it have therefore been noticed in my separate report on estates administered under that Act.
- 13. Ga'mph Estate—A three years' lease of the estate, commencing from the year under report, has been given to the Thákor Sáheb, at an annual rental of Rs. 38,000. The favourable agricultural conditions were turned to the best advantage by the capable Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidás, under whose guidance the Thákor is now taking a keen interest in the affairs of his estate. The lease money was paid promptly and in full, in addition to Rs. 1,700 of tagávi which had been borrowed on behalf of tenants. In spite of this, the estate succeeded in sinking yet a little further into debt. With half the suspended arrears of 1911-12, as well as the current year's jamábandhi, due for collection, the balance of the lease-money was insufficient to pay even the full interest on the Gamph debts. At the outset of the year, it was necessary to grant the estate a further maintenance loan of Rs. 5,000, to tide it over the interval until rents began to come in. Had it not been that the Thákor was able to pay towards debt liquidation, after the close of the year under report, a sum of Rs. 4,000 over and above his lease money, an excellent agricultural year would have resulted in plunging the estate into further debt to the extent of nearly Rs. 6,000. The total liabilities amount to-day to rather under two and a quarter lákhs of rupees, of which no less than Rs. 31,000 represent arrears of interest. I am afraid that I fully share in the apprehensions regarding the future of this estate which were expressed last year by Mr. Tupper. The lease-money at present paid is as much as I could hope to receive from any lessee; it is indeed only the administrative capacity of Mr. Narsidás that makes the bargain profitable to the Thákor. In a year of the excellence of 1912-13, less than Rs. 10,000 would, even in the absence of arrears of jamábandhi, have been available for the repayment of capital debt. It certainly seems that heroic measures will be necessary if the

estate is to be completely extricated; but I should prefer to wait until I can camp at Gamph and discuss matters on the spot, before considering the form which these measures should take. In the meantime certain minor schemes have already been taken in hand. I have practically succeeded, since the close of the year under report, in concluding the sale of the Derdi mortgage for Rs. 18,500, which will be credited directly against the debts of the estate. Mr. Narsidás has contrived to let a large area of waste land in these villages, and the sum of Rs. 4,225, to be paid in instalments as premium by the new tenants, will be devoted to the same purpose as it comes in. Unfortunately, there appears to be little chance of selling occupancy rights at a remunerative rate.

14. Gangad Estate.—Mr. Tupper's note, recorded in paragraph 3 above, gives some account of the complications which have arisen in connection with this estate. At the commencement of the year, it had been given on lease to the Thákor, in consideration of the employment of the departmentallyappointed Kárbhári, Mr. Narsidás N. Vohra. The Thákor, under the evil influence of his criminal associates, quarrelled with Mr. Narsidás; and even went to the length of publishing in the papers notices dispensing with his services. These notices, which were in any case meaningless, as the Kárbhári had been appointed by the Talukdári Settlement Officer and not by the Thákor, were subsequently withdrawn; but it was obviously impossible to continue the lease when relations had become so strained. It was accordingly cancelled, and direct management of the estate, under Mr. Narsidás' control, was assumed. Towards the end of the year, it became unsafe for Mr. Narsidás even to visit Gángad, and his direct connection with the estate ceased; though his services were retained for the conduct of certain pending litigation, and the negotiation of the sale of occupancy rights. His appointment finally terminated on the 7th August 1913. By his three years' services to the estate he has well deserved the gratuity of one year's salary and the pension of Rs. 15 a month, to which he is entitled by the terms of his agreement. Meantime, Mr. Tupper had been able to secure the assistance of Mr. Amratlal Jataulal Desai, who had carned commendation for his attention to Tálukdári affairs as Ayal Karkún of Dhandhuka and he took charge as Deputy Manager of Gángad carly in June.

The Thakor Saheb has good reason to regret his rupture with Mr. Narsidas, as he would have found the lease very profitable had it subsisted. The year was excellent, and it was found possible to collect, in villages where cash-rents prevail, half of the suspended rents of last year in addition to the current year's demand. As a result, after paying to Government Rs. 27,803 on account of jamábandhi current and suspended, and Rs. 1,500 as a tagávi instalment; and meeting the cost of management and the Thákor's maintenance; I was able to repay from the estate Rs. 10,013 on account of Government debt and Rs. 25,700 to recognised private creditors. The total recognised debt of the estate now stands at Rs. 1,29,000, inclusive of interest. Granted a succession of several good years, this amount should be capable of liquidation within a comparatively short period. Good progress has been made with the giving out of waste lands for cultivation; and though the sale of occupancy rights is temporarily at a standstill, I hope to be able to push the matter through when I visit the estate in the coming month. Fair as this prospect seems, there is a dark cloud on the horizon. The Thákor proceeds steadily on his course of criminal folly, and is known to have amassed private debts to a very large amount. He is unstable as water, and remains entirely under the influence of the last unworthy favourite. No reliance whatever can be placed upon his word, and the promises of amendment, of which he is prodigal, are of interest from their variety only. His associates are mainly men for whom the doors of prison gape, and he will be fortunate indeed if he avoids accompanying them to their well-deserved incarceration. It is difficult to foresee any hope for the estate when it passes into the hands of a man of this type. His two sons, aged ten and eleven years, are at present studying in the village school of Gángad. It is obviously of vital importance to secure their proper education, and I propose to take early steps to this end, even at the cost of some slight retardation in the liquidation of the debts of the estate.

- 15. Ma'tar Estate.—Some mention of this estate is made in Mr. Tupper's note recorded in the third paragraph of this report. It has been taken into management under section 26 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act. The Thákor, who is still a young man, has as yet shown little or no capacity for the administration of his affairs, and a restoration of his estate to him at present could but result in its hopless embarrassment. One cannot, however, contemplate with equanimity a continuance of management for an indefinite period; and I am therefore making an attempt to educate the Thákor to a sense of his responsibilities. Since the close of the year under report, I have secured the services of Mr. Vishvanáth Mulji, a retired Government servant, of whose honesty and capacity I have personal knowledge. He has been posted as Deputy Manager of Mátar, with instructions to act primarily as friend and adviser to the Thákor Sáheb. If the latter shews himself amenable to advice, it will, I hope, be possible to grant him first an experimental lease of the estate on condition that he continue to employ Mr. Vishvanáth or some other approved Kárbhári; and then, if the experiment turns out well, even to restore the estate to him upon similar conditions.
- 16. General Administration.—The number of villages in the Ahmedábád District under my revenue charge remained unchanged at 394, inclusive of Udhad and Mehwasi holdings. The ten years for which a special reduction of jama had been granted by Government on Mr. Robertson's recommendation actually expired with 1911-12; but the concession was extended to cover the season under report, in consideration of the famine conditions prevailing in the year immediately preceding it. The total jama due for collection was Rs. 5,93,421, of which Rs. 3,38,233 represented the current demand, and Rs. 2,55,188 had been brought forward from previous years. The latter figure included half of the suspended arrears of 1911-12. The total collections on account of 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 3,11,704. Of the balance which remained uncollected, Rs. 5.504 were suspended, in view of damage done by grasshoppers, in five villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka; while a further sum of Rs. 15,022 represents nominal remissions to the estates of Hirápur, Dholera and Návda, in which Government have agreed to limit their demand to one-half of the gross revenue. The remaining balance of Rs. 6,0 13, left uncollected, is made up of a number of small and unimportant items. Collections during the year on account of past arrears totalled Rs. 1,85,526, and remissions amounted to Rs. 40,367. There remains for realisation a balance of Rs. 1,79,862, of which Rs. 1,55,549, being one-half of the suspended jama of 1911-12, are not due for collection until the harvest now growing reaches maturity. Government sanctioned during the year a permanent reduction by Rs. 1,300 of the jama of the Latifkhánji estate of Dholka, which had been pressing unduly heavily upon its resources.

The rental demand of the estates under management reached, including arrears, the huge total of Rs. 18,76,019; orders having been issued for the collection, in villages where cash rents prevail, of half of the arrears suspended in the previous year. Cash realisations amounted to Rs. 12,01,541, and Rs. 79,680 were remitted. The balance due from tenants at the close of the year was Rs. 5,94,798; a reduction by over two lakes of the figures of 1911-12. This total includes the second half of the suspended rents of the preceding year, which is only now falling due for collection.

Seven irrigational tanks and bandhs were repaired during the year, and the more obvious part of the programme of improvement is now completed. Scattered works, however, require attention in different parts of the Ahmedábád District, and these will by degrees be taken in hand as funds permit. An interesting feature of the year was the completion of the repair of the bandh at Palwáda in Sánand under the auspices, and largely at the expense, of the Thákor of Utelia. The work failed to withstand the heavy rainfall of the year under report, and breached at its weakest point. It was again repaired, with the addition of a new waste-weir, and in the year now current it has produced a large area of excellent rice.

As I have mentioned elsewhere in this report, the sale of occupancy rights is temporarily at a standstill in the Gángad estate, and offers little prospect of

success in Gámph. Shortly after the close of the year, I completed arrangements for the sale of such rights in the village of Aghár; to which a reference has been made in Mr. Tupper's note reproduced in paragraph 3 above. The price realised, some Rs. 15,000, will go a long way towards liquidating the debts of the estate, which now amount to Rs. 32,000. Considerable progress was made in the Viramgám Táluka with the conversion of metáyage into cash rents. As Mr. Tupper pointed out in his last annual report, this change is not one of universal desirability. It is, however, an urgent necessity in many of the smaller estates held by numerous co-parceners, who are apt to harass their tenants to such an extent as to drive capable cultivators out of their villages. In eight villages of this class cash rents have either been introduced, or arrangements made for their introduction, during the year under report. The subjoined table shews the increase of revenue which has attended the change:—

Name of village.	Average revenue under crop-share system.	Revenue from new cash- rents.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mota Karanpura	300	55 5
2. Jospura	450	884
8. Amarpura	935	1,226
4. Nadisála (½ share)	750	1,058
5. Bálsásan	3,800	4,200
6. Bhoinipura	450	680

Inquiries are in progress regarding the possibility of introducing similar measures in several other villages, and, in particular, in the one village of the Gángad estate which is still managed on the crop-share system.

17. Detailed Survey and Settlement Registers. - Work in this connection was this year confined to Wantas situated in Government villages, having previously been completed elsewhere. It was distributed over the four districts of Gujarát to which the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act applies, but was most important in Broach where Wantas are numerous and extensive. Measurement work was done in 7,098 survey numbers and Settlement Registers of alienated lands in 405 Government villages were prepared. The latter comprised 19,743 survey numbers, with an aggregate area of 1,29,456 acres. The verification by theodolite measurement of the boundaries between Talukdari villages and villages of the Baroda State was completed during the year under report. With the exception of the survey and the Settlement Registers of the villages held by the Thákor of Limbdi in Dhandhuka, as to the preparation of which the decision of Government is still awaited, the work of the Talukdari survey is now practically at an end, and will be finally concluded before the 31st March 1914. There is, however, some reason to fear that a great number of the Settlement Registers have not been compiled with the degree of accuracy which their evidential value I am making a very comprehensive test in order to check the correctness of the entries, and will submit a special report on the subject if circumstances are found to require it.

18. Debt Settlement—I subjoin the usual tabular statement, shewing the results of debt settlement operations since the appointment of the Special Debt Settlement Officer in May 1907:—

Under which Act.	Total number of claims settled from the beginning of deht settlement.	Total amount of claims settled from tho beginning of dobt settlement.	Amount for which settled.	Number of claims filed to date.	Total amount of claims filed to date.	Total amount of estimated claims against Talukdari estates.	Total amount advanced from Government loan of Rs. 15,00,000	
1	2	3	4	5	в	7	8	9
Under section 29B of Act VI of 1888 and section 11 of Act I of 1905.	4,474	Re. 29,92,586	Rs. 9,77,817	7,129	Rs. 58,48,478	Rs. 90,00,000	Rs. 5,93,108 8 0 24,854 0 0	Already advanced. Ordors
Claims settled but not finally sanctioned.	327	1,08,851	84,865		*****	******	6,17,962 8 0	issued to advance.
Chaims not allowed to be submitted, the period of six mouths baving expired.		2,11,927	g/B: 44	331	2,11,927			
Misesllaneous	217	83,531	33,224	217	b3,581	*****		
Total	5,939	34,56,895	10,95,906	7,887	81,43,936			
Vinder Scation 68 of the New Civil Procedure Code.	477	7,91,131	2,61,349	638	9,67,505		111200	
Anims settled but not finally same- tioned.	20	23,662	7,238		*31***	******		
Total	497	9,14,793	2,68,580	6:18	9,87,505		133 104	
'Grand Total 👑	5,800	43,01,698	13,64,192	8,305	71,11,441	60,00,000	6,17,932 8 0	

The total debt of the Tálukdárs is now estimated at 80 lákhs of rupees, of which over 71 lákhs have come before the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for settlement. Of this amount, 43 lákhs have already been settled, the creditors having agreed to accept 13 6 lakhs, or 31 per cent. of their full demands. The policy of settlement by usufructuary mortgage is still followed wherever possible, but the proportion of cash settlements has now risen to rather more than onehalf of the full sum. The total advances from the Government cash credit since the beginning of 1908 amount to Rs. 5.93 lákhs, out of which Rs. 1,93,929 have already been repaid, Rs. 43,799 during the year under report. The actual results of the year comprise the settlement of debts aggregating Rs. 2,89,351 for Rs. 76,661, the average rate of settlement being 26 per cent. Some examples of especially favourable settlements have been given in paragraph 9 of this report, and I will not add to its length by quoting further instances. The Special Debt Settlement Officer, Mr. Mohanlál, has once again done admirable work. He still has quite enough in the shape of debt settlement awaiting his attention, but I propose to divert some small portion of his energies to the investigation of the circumstances of a limited number of estates in which the revenue, subsequent to the grant of a Government loan, has not entirely justified the expectations with which the loan was granted.

- 19. Leasing.—The total number of leases at the time of writing this report is 360, as against 308 last year and 370 in 1910-11. The good season led to a considerable recovery in the numbers, but there is still some lee-way to be made up. Important transactions during the year include leases of—
 - (1) the Gámph estate to the Thákor Sáheb for three years at Rs. 38,000 per annum;
 - (2) the Umrála estate in Dhandhuka to a Baniá for five years at Rs. 2,300 per annum; and
 - (3) Bhagápura in Viramgám to the Tálukdár's mother for five years at an annual rental of Rs. 3,000.

The system of leasing has been extended this year to the managed estates in the Thásra Táluka of Kaira. Cash rents prevail in these villages, but their situation on the banks of the Mahi river and the fact that they have until recently never known a survey have rendered departmental management extremely difficult. I propose to employ a special Upri Kárkún during the coming hot weather to investigate the possibilities of developing these estates. Pending the results of this investigation, I have leased eight of the nine estates either to Tálukdárs or to outsiders. The rents to be received are not, however, sufficiently remunerative to induce me to consider these leases as a final solution of the problem.

The leasing system, which has been adopted as the ordinary policy of this Department, has undoubtedly much to commend it, when the requisite data for the fixation of a fair rent are available. It possesses, however, certain disadvantages. Leases of estates in inaccessible situations, the very estates which we are least anxious to manage departmentally, are almost invariably followed by bitter complaints from tenants, as well as Talukdars, of harassment by the lessee. These complaints, while their truth is prima facie probable, as the lessee's interest in the estate is confined to the extraction of as much as possible from it while it remains in his possession, are extremely difficult of investigation; and the settlement of such disputes entails considerable labour upon the superior officers of the Department. Apart from this difficulty, the leasing system shews signs of breaking down in another and a more important direction. One of the chief merits claimed for the system by Mr. Tupper was its uniformity of revenue, which made it, he considered, almost a necessary corollary of debt settlement. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to retain this uniformity much longer. In crop-share estates, for which leasing is, from the departmental point of view, most suitable, lessees are beginning to feel it a hardship that they are required to pay the full rental of a year in which they can recover little or nothing from the tenants. This lesson has been driven home by the recovery from them, in the year under report, of half of the suspended arrears of lease money due for 1911-12; and a frequent recurrence of such bad years would render it necessary either to make some concession to the lessees or to run the risk of seriously impairing the prospect of obtaining satisfactory leases.

20. Education.—It is pleasant to be able to record a material growth in the number of Tálukdárs' children to be found in the village schools of the Ahmedábád District. The attendance of boys has risen to 703, as against last year's figure of 549, while the girls have increased from 218 to 265. There is, of course, still room for very considerable improvement, but the tendency to an increased appreciation of the advantages of education, albeit due to some extent to outside pressure, is certainly a matter for congratulation. The numbers in the Kaira District were 69 boys and 7 girls.

The Hostels continued to work in a satisfactory manner. There were seventy boys in residence at Dhandhuka during the year. I have not yet been able to see this Hostel in working order, as my one visit to the town took place during the holidays. I have, however, already met a considerable number of the boys and have been very greatly impressed by their general appearance and demeanour. As Mr. Tupper remarked in a previous report, the old Rajput blood certainly responds to proper treatment. When we can assure this class of education to the sons of all the more substantial Tálukdárs, there will be every reason to foresee a bright future for the estates which they are destined to inherit.

The hired building at Nadiád has been taxed to the utmost to provide space for forty boys. Arrangements are fortunately well in train for the provision of more suitable accommodation. Government have been good enough to promise a contribution of Rs. 25,000 to the new building, on condition that the Tálukdárs themselves raise Rs. 10,000 in all. I fear that there is little doubt that Rs. 35,000 spent in Nadiád will not achieve the same results as the Rs. 27,000 for which the Dhandhuka Hostel was built. Both labour and material will be far more expensive, while there are few Tálukdárs in the immediate neighbourhood to co-operate in the actual work. I am glad, however, to be able to report that the generosity of the Tálukdárs of the two districts concerned has

insured the erection of a really suitable building. By postponing my appeal for contributions until the prospects of the new season were fully known, I secured a more favourable response than I could even in my most sanguine moments have expected. Led and inspired by the Thákors of A'mod and Kerváda, each of whom made a personal contribution of Rs. 3,000, the Tálukdárs opened their purse-strings with true Girássia generosity. At the time of writing this report, the subscriptions total rather over Rs. 28,000, and the list is even yet not finally closed. I expect very shortly to be in a position to submit the plans and estimates of the new building to Government, and we may hope to have it in full working order by the end of the rainy season of 1915.

The need of a High School at Dhandhuka is being severely felt, and constitutes a serious obstacle in the way of the proper education of the rising generation of Tálukdárs. At the present moment, four or five promising boys have studied as far as it is possible for them to study in the existing Dhandhuka school. They cannot afford the expense of living in Ahmedábád, and have applied for permission to join the Nadiád Hostel and attend the High School in that place. The Nadiád Hostel being full, I am compelled to refuse their applications, with the result that the education of boys of considerable promise is brought to a sudden standstill. The completion of the new Nadiád Hostel may afford temporary relief, but I anticipate that its full accommodation will very soon be required for the sons of the Broach and Kaira Tálukdárs who have contributed to build it.

- 21. Waste Lands.—As I have mentioned in a previous paragraph, Mr. Narsidás, the Kárbhári of Gámph, succeeded during the year in giving out for cultivation a considerable area of waste land. Some progress in this direction was made in the Gángad estate also; while a settlement of Pátidárs is in course of establishment in the waste lands of the Court of Wards estate of Janod in the Thásra Táluka.
- 22. Local Fund—Collections of Local Fund Cess in the Ahmedábád District totalled Rs. 32,282, out of a demand of Rs. 34,335. The specific outlay from the fund included Rs. 18,351 devoted to bandh and tank repairs and Rs. 4,801 spent on the construction and repair of wells. Collections on this account in the Kaira and Broach Districts were, as usual, controlled by the Collectors. Some difficulty was experienced in fixing their responsibility for the cess upon aliences in Gamph, as well as in certain Kaira estates.
- 23. Partition—Two new applications for partition were received during the year, making a total of four such cases under consideration. All are still pending.
- 24. Borrowing.—Applications to borrow money or to create encumbrances on estates with permission of the Talukdari Settlement Officer under section 31 of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,46,482, as tabulated below:—
 - (1) Rs. 17,600 were borrowed from Government for the upkeep of establishment, maintenance, etc., under Government Resolution No. 3143, Revenue Department, dated the 30th October 1911. These were borrowed from the cash credit of 15 lakhs sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 11193, dated the 16th November 1907.
 - (2) Rs. 65,390 were advanced from the cash credit of 15 lákhs for the purpose of debt settlement.
 - (3) Rs. 5,981 represent the cash value of the *Pulláchhut* encumbrances created in the course of debt settlement.
 - (4) Rs. 57,511 were borrowed with permission by various estates in order to meet urgent domestic needs or to pay off debt on advantageous terms.
- 25. Civil Suits.—Including appeals, there were 59 suits pending during the year. Eleven of these were brought to a conclusion, three being decided in favour of the Department and three against it, while five were settled by compromise.

The appeals regarding the claim of the Thákor of Gámph to the village of Piparia and the succession to the estate of Bái Amarbái of Jália are still pending in the High Court.

The suit filed against the Secretary of State by the Thákor of Jasdan has been decided in favour of Government. The Thákor, a jurisdictional Chief in Káthiáwár, who is also a Tálukdár in the Dhandhuka Táluka of Ahmedábád, had attempted to obtain in the Courts a reversal of an order of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer which redistributed the *jama* of the villages of Goraya and Nána Mátra. He lost his case in the lower Court, and failed in an appeal to the High Court.

Important litigation regarding the succession to the Bhadiád estate, which is in my management under the Guardians and Wards Act, was concluded in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge. The decision was in favour of the minor, who had been alleged to be supposititious. An appeal to the High Court has been made. A successful issue was also obtained in the suit filed by one Syed Nathumia of Chokdi against the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and the Thákor of Gámph, in which he claimed the ownership of all trees in Chokdi and exemption from jama in respect of certain jivái land which he holds in the village.

Two significant suits have been filed in the District Court against the Thákors of Sonipur and Dehván of the Kaira District and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of their estates. The plaintiffs are tenants, who dispute the Tálukdárs' right to terminate their tenancy or to increase their rent. A favourable decision in these suits will, if it be obtained, go a long way to check the growing tendency of cultivators in Tálukdári villages to claim a higher status than that of tenants-at-will. Another case of considerable importance to the body of Tálukdárs as a whole is pending in connection with a miscellaneous application made in the District Court of Ahmedábád by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as Court of Wards. Its object is to prove the existence of a custom in Tálukdári villages by which the Darbár, and not Government, is entitled to the possession of the property of any resident of the village who may die heirless and intestate.

The interminable Chhárodi case still drags out its weary course, being now on its way to the Privy Council. In addition, two new suits, involving to a great extent the same issues, have been filed against Government during the year under report. These suits are concerned with claims to two other Kasbáti estates, one comprising the village of Thori Thámbha, and the other those of Vani, Thori Mubárak and Thori Vadgás. In both these cases the whole question of the real nature of the Kasbáti tenure will be raised, and in both cases there are attendant circumstances which render the position of Government even stronger than it is in the Chhárodi snit.

26. Taga'vi and Loans—The quasi-famine conditions of the preceding season rendered necessary the grant of a large amount of tagávi at the beginning of the year under report. The advances in the Ahmedábád District totalled Rs. 1,76,296; while the recoveries, under the two Acts, amounted to Rs. 3,61,521. Collections on this account were particularly good in the Virangám Táluka, thanks to the exertions of my Deputy Manager, Mr. Máneklál, and the careful supervision exercised by the Mámlatdár, Ráo Sáheb Manishankar M. Joshi. Rs. 12,065 in all were written off as irrecoverable, and, in addition, Government were pleased to remit tagávi to the extent of Rs. 62,269, being one-half of the charges incurred on account of the cattle lost in the course of the deportation to the Gir Forests. This remission will take effect in the year 1913-14. Tagávi operations in Tálukdári estates of Broach and Kaira were, as usual, controlled by the Collectors of those districts. Loans for the upkeep of

Ahmedábád ... 14,200 Rs. 24,675 in the three districts, as shewn in the margin. Recoveries under this head were Rs. 37,854 in Ahmedábád, Rs. 6,888 in Kaira and Rs. 6,535 in Broach.

The tagávi and Loan accounts for the year are shewn, as usual, in columns 18 to 21 of Appendix V.

- 27. Co-operative Credit Societies An interesting development of the year under report is the foundation of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Tálukdári villages of Bhojpura and Vávdi Tagdi of the Gogha Mahál. The society in the latter villages is composed of tenants, who are tenants at will only; in Bhojpura, the members are Tálukdárs, of the small yeoman cultivator class. The peculiar feature of both these societies is the fact that their members own no land on which their credit can ultimately rest: the tenants, because they have no rights in the soil; the yeoman cultivators, because they cannot incumber or alienate their land without sanction. In each case, the collective credit is personal credit only. The socieites owe their inception to the energies of Mr. D. K. Bhatt, the Mahalkari of Gogha, who has taken a keen interest in their formation. They will, at the outset at any rate, be under a considerable degree of official control, Mr. Bhatt himself acting as Honorary President, and the japti taláti of the Mahál as Secretary. They have already started operations with a very small capital subscribed by the members, and the Mahálkari is hopeful of attracting outside capital at a moderate rate of interest. Their career will be watched with attention and if they shew themselves to be reasonably sound I shall be prepared to deposit in them small sums from the balances of estates under my management.
- 28. General Remarks.—I have now held the office of Talukdari Settlement Officer long enough to be able fully to endorse Mr. Tupper's repeated commendations of the work of the headquarter staff. I am especially indebted to the Shirastedar, Mr. I. M. Hora, for his loyal assistance, which has been invaluable to me during the days of my apprenticeship. Though burdened with a mass of more or less routine vernacular work, which makes it at times very difficult to see the wood for the trees, he has managed to keep a firm hold of the innumerable strings which stretch from the Talukdari office and to place them unrelaxed in my hands. The work of other servants of Government and the Department I have mentioned in the course of this report.

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your most obedient Servant,

J. E. C. JUKES, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates removed from Act VI

Num- ber-	Name of Estate.		Name of Owner or Chief Sharer,	Date of application of Act.	Total debt liquida		00	Balance d Governmer August 191 Ledge	t on 2 as	Lat
1	3		3	4	5		_, _,	6	·-· .	
1	Makbiáv		Sánand Táluka. Gagubha Raesingji	19th May 1883.	Rs. 55,893	a. 0	p. 0	Rs. 41,412		p.
2	Bagad	•••	Dhandhuka Táluka. Punja Vikamshi	12th July 1883.	8,437	8	0	5,476	9	8
3	Hadmantala	•••	Bulakhi Modji	3rd A; ril 1884 .	17,226	0	0	1,085	2	5
4	Khokhernesh	•••	Malekbhai Partapsing	29th _Octol er 1885.	1,100	0	0	693		
5	Do.		Modji Partapsing	Do	850	0	0	175	2	8
6	Bela		Vika Dosa	5th May 1887	7,986	0	0	1,121	15	11
7	Jhanjbarka '	•••'	Bhagwatsing Devising	6th June 1889 .	14,359	û	0	13,924	15	6
8	Do.	•••	Ramsing Khodabhai	Do	10,164	0	0	7,210	6	4
9	Aniali Kashi and Bubavav.	ati	Kanubhai Pirbhai	Do	6,326	0	0	569	15	11
10	Do.	•••	Dadubha Narsangji	Do	1,744	0	0	1,094	9	5
11	Do.	•••	Motaji Bhagvanji	. Do	1,536	0	0	496	4	6
12	Do.	•••	Bapusaheb Jonaji	Do	4,556	0	0	994	0	1
			Virangám Táluka.							
13	Rudatal		Hazurji Godadji	6th June 1889 .	2,285	0	0	517	۲	4
14	Do.	•••	Madhaji Ramaji	Do	10,594	0	0	1,185	ł	7
15	Do.	•••	Dhanaji Nathuji	Do	7,723	0	0	2,915	Į	11
16	Sinaj Kanpura	•••	Savaji Ramaji	20th June 1889.	5,798	0	0	677	ł	6
17	Do.	•••	Umaji Kaslaji	Do	9,144	0	0	1,384		6
18	Jethipura		Agarsing Savaji, &c	4th July 1889	7,149	0	0	1,81	4 .	7
19	Dabhsar	•••	Pathaji Bechurji, &c	19th September 1889.	23,626	0	0	7,279	1	0
				Total	1,96,496	8	0	93,030		4

DIX. 1. of 1862 but continued under attachment, 1912-1913.

Interest for the 1912-1	yea	r	Total of e 6 and		n s	Amount account settleme Ledg	of d	ebt	Balance d Governm 31st July	ent o	n	Percentage of payment as shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
7	· · · · ·		8			9			10			11	12	13
ils.	a.	p.	Rs.	а,	p.	Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	p.			
1,674	15	0	43,087	14	8	3,000	0	0	40,087	14	8	7	28	
219	3	0	5,695	12	8	675	0	0	5,020	12	8	12	40	
162	11	0	4,247	13	5	405	2	5	3,842	11	0	10	78	
27	9	0	721	3	10	133	10	10	587	9	0	19	47	
6	3	0	181	5	8	180	13	8	0	8	0	1 03	100	Released from n
46	10	0	1,168	9	11	101	10	0	1,066	15	11	9	87	J
573	8	0	14,498	7	6	857	11	6	13,610	12	0	6	5	
291	4	0	7,501	10	4	405	9	0	7,096	1	4	6	30	
25	2	0	5 95	1	11	593	4	11	6 Hirt	13	0	104	100	Released from magement.
35	7	0	1,130	0	5	737	8	0	FF 392	8	5	67	77	
10	5	0	506	9	в	437	8	0	19	1	6	98	99	
21	0	0	1,015	0	1	750	0	0	2 65	0	1	75	. 94	
26	4	0	543	11	4	150	0	0	333	11	4	29	83	
44	9	0	1,229	1 5	7	743	15	0	486	0	7	63	95	
118	0	0	3,033	6	11	175	6	11	2,858	0	0	6	63	
26	2	0	703	10	6	250	8	6	453		0	37	92	
66	2	0	1,450	6	6	804			646		0	58	98	
69	5	0	1,883			850			1,033		0	47	86	
291	0	0	7,570	12	0	909	12	0	6,661	0	0	13	72	
3,735	3	0	96,765	7	4	12,212	6	10	84,553	0		13	57	

J. E. C. JUKES, Talukdari Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX

Kaira Edcumbered Estates under

									Balance out		anding or as per Lei			12	
Ne.	Name of	f Est	ite.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of applica- tion of Act.	Total del be liquida			Amount due t Government,	3	Amenut de to Creditors	- 1	Total.		
1	2			3	4	б		-1	В		7	- -	8		-
				A'nand Táluka.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. 1	р.	Rs. в.	P.	Rs. a,	I	?-
1	Nápád		•••	Parbatsing Nana- bava.	8th November 1877.	13,671	4	11	2,576 5	3	040***	ł	2,576	5	3
2	Do.	•••		Takhatsing Dádá- bava, &c.	20th December 1877.	4,053	4	0	713 2	0	800**1	ł	7. 3	2	c
3	Ilo.	•••	•,	Nanahava Motaji	11th September 1879.	11,808	10	9	964 5	7	480 6	0	1,441 1	1	7
4	Nåpa	•••	•••	Borsad Tāluka. Narsing Abhasing, &c.	21st November 1877.	23,208	9	7	1,831 11	8	*****		1,831 1	1	8
б	Do.	•••	•••	Fatesing Takhatsing.	22nd November 1877.	16,552	0	0	1,015 5	5	*****	1	1,015	5	5
6	Do,	1-1	.,.	Haribhai Amarsing	Do	8,727	12	0	3,856 0	0	*****	1	3,′ 56	Û	0
7	Dą.	•••		Punjaji Jijibhii	6th May 1878	5,133	0	0	2,108 10	4	*****	1	2,108 1	0	4
8	Do.	•••	•••	Motáji Bháiba, &c	16th May 1878	3,138	13	7	1,455 10	6	******		1,455 1	0.	6
0	Do.		•••	Sardársing Kábhái	Do	3,300	0	0	874 8	4	101111	1	874	8	4
10	Do.	•••	•••	Takhatsing Bauesing.	Do	440	0	0	61 2	8	******		61	2	8
11	Do.	***	•••	Fatesing Bápuji	13th June 1878	29,374	10	1.0	8,150 7	7			8,150	7	7
12	Bhetási	i	•••	Banesing Sardársing .	15th August 1878	5,270	7	11	831 10	9	4*****		831 1	0	9
13	Sálol	•••	•••	Motbhái Sardár	22nd August 1878 .	4,335	0	0	866 2	3	18 3	0	884	5	9
14	Do.			Khodbhái Kesar	Do	2,609	0	0	*****		631 12	0	631	2	0
15	Ankiáv	***	•••	Dabhái Báváji	6th March 1879	6,280	0	0	1,600 8	5			1,000	3	5
				Mátar Táluka.								Ì		٠	
16	Hariála	•••	•.	Nathuji Jethiji	20th August 1878	3,354	9	6	253 13	9	***		253]	13	8
				Mehmedabad Taluka.											
17	Кица			Jibáva Anopsing	10th May 1878	38,434	3	0	2,263 9	0			2,263	9	(
18	Kaira		***	Vakhatsing Adesing	23rd February 1882.	13,008	0	0	0,3000		2,515 14	2	2,515	14	2
					Total	1,92,699	6	1	* 29,422 12	в	3,646 3	2	*33,068	5	8

[•] Add Rs. 1-3-0 due from the Gajna estate of Th kor Himatsingji Baesingji. The estate was

II.

Act XXI of 1881, 1912-1913.

		Amount paid	Balance Out	estanding on 31st as per Ledger.			ercent- age of duction
Interest on Loan for the year 1912-1913.	Total of columns 8 and 9,	on account of debt settlement as per Ledger.	Amount due to Government,	Amount due to Creditors.	Total.	lumn 11 th	f debt Re- since marks, ne Act was pplied.
9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16 17
Rs. a. p.	Кв. а. р.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
119 13 0	2,696 2 3	906 5 3	1,789 13 0	•••••	1,789 13 0	35	87
31 2 0	744 4 0	413 2 0	331 2 0	*****	331 2 0	58	92
40 8 0	1,485 3 7	700 0 0	304 13 7	480 6 0	785 8 7	48	93
71 10 0	1,903 5 8	1,502 6 8	0 15 0	*****	0 15 0	104	100 Releas
44 10 0	1,059 15 5	615 5 5	444 10 0		444 10 Q	61	manag ment.
154 8 0	4,010 8 0	304 6 0	3,706 2 0		3,706 2 0	8	58
84 13 0	2,193 7 4	100 11 0	2,092 12 4		2,092 12 4	5	59
72 13 0	1,528 7 6	101 5 1	1,427 2 5	W	1,427 2 5	7	55
43 0 0	917 8 4	150 8 4	787 0 0		767 O Q	17	77
2 5 0	63 7 8	18 2 8	45 6 0		45 5 0	30	90
320 9 0	8,471 0 7	1,800 7 7	7,170 9 0		7,170 9 0	16	76
81 2 0	862 12 9	300 10 9	562 2 0		562 2 0	36	89
33 6 0	917 11 3	250 2 3	619 6 0	TH 18 3 0	667 9 0	28	85
*****	631 12 0		*****	631 12 0	631 12 0		76
63 8 0	1,663 11 5	200 3 5	1,463 8 0	*****	1,463 8 0	13	77
13 1 0	266 14 9	******	266 14 9		266 14 9		92
98 12 0	2,362 5 0	1,503 9 0	858 12 0	*****	858 12 0	66	98
144144	2,515 14 2	646 0 0	******	1,869 14 2	1,869 14 2	26	86
1,225 8 0	34,291 7 8	*9,413 5 5	27,880 15 1	3,000 3 2	24,881 2 3	28	87

galenced from management last year but this amount has been recovered during the year.

J. E. C. JUKES, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881, 1912-1913.

						CE QUISTA UGUST 191 LEDGER	AS PER	the Loan 1912-1913.		Amount paid on		OUTSTANDIS 1918 AS PEB		of payment in column outstanding	of reduc- debt since	
No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	liquidated.	Amount due to Govern- ment.	Amount	Total.	Interest on the for the year	Total of columns 8 and 9.	account of Debt settlement as per Ledger,	Amount due to Jovern- ment.	Amount due to Croditors,	Total.	shown to lance.	Percentage of the Act was	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	19	11	12	13	14	15	18	17
1	Jhanor	Brouch Taluka. Khushals i ng ji Mohansingji.	2nd March 1882.	Rs. a. p. 42,175 0 0		Rs. s. p. 239 0 0	Rs. a. p. 239 0 (Rs. s. p. 239 9 0	Rs. a. p. 230 0 0	***	Ra, a. p.	Rs. a. p	100	100	Released fronc man- age ment.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1912-1913.

District.	Number of Estates	at the end	Paid to Creditors during 1912-1913.	end of	Ac	COUNT OF				
	under the operation of the Acts on Sist July 1913.				Advances outstand- ing at the end of 1911-1912.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1913.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstand- ing at the end of 1912-1913.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	в	W.	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1962, as per Appendix I.		Rs	Rs.	Rs	93,030	Rs. 3,735	Rs. 96,765	Rs. 12,212	Rs. 84,553	4dd- * Rs. 1-9-0 due from the
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II.		3,646	646	3,000	29,423*	1,225	80,648	8,767*	21,881	Gajna estato of Thákor Himatsingji Raisingji. The estate was released from management last year but this amount has been recovered during the year.
Total	34	3,646	646	3,000	1,22,453	4,960	1,27,413	20,979	1,06,434	

J. E. C. JUKES, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.



APPENDIX V.

सन्त्रम्य अपने

APPENDIX Financial Review of the Estates under

*			Total.	Receipts.					
Name of District and the nature of management.	Out- standing Belauce.	Revenue for Collection.		Cash in hand on 1s August 1912.	Total realizations during 1912-1913.	Total	Government dues	Collection, etc., charges in the Taluka,	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Establish- ment.
1	2	3	4,	б	6	7	В	9	10
Ahmedabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered Estates (a)	15,60]	21,958	87,554	1,315	24,500	25,815	7,532	855	683
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act	3,12,798	4, 46,916	7,59,714	1,26,307	5,41,4 33	6,67,740	1,79,521	24,495	10,730
Miscellaneous Estates Estates managed under para- graph 7 of the Third Schedule of the new Civil Procedure			5,55,619	33		4,18,435		11,410	11,693
Code Estates managed under Order 40, Rule 5 of the new Civil	6,390	16,361	22,751	6,905	16,103	28, 008	6,857	500	508
Procedure Code Estates managed on account of	956	5,866	6,822	664	6,241	6,905	3,021	171	138
revenue default	49,905	48, 834	93,789	8,508	47,964	56,472	26,269	3,025	1,783
Total	5,44,983	9,81,216	14,76,199	1,78,331	10,25,044	11,98,375	3,71,564	40,456	25,485
Kaira. Encumbered Estates (b) Estates under the Guardians	23,945	83,574	57,519	-11 <u>1</u> ≤ 8,955	34,408	41,36 3	10,120	2,252	1,034
and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act	26,153	30,248		8,128	36,030	42,158	10,941	1,345	881
Miscellaneous Estates	90,208	1,02,831	1,93 ,039	20,336	1,08,583	1,28,919	37,216	6,804	3,271
Estates managed on account of revenue default	20,697	31, 880	52,577	1,018	38, 483	39,501	17,424	2,353	682
Total	1,61,003	1,98,533	8,59,536	34,437	2,17,504	2,51,941	75,701	12,754	5,868
Broach. Encumbered Estates (c)	20	3,349	3,569	32 (<i>i</i>	3,2 98	3,618	732	289	133
Estates under the Guardians and Wards Act and the Court of Wards Act	31,810	37,772	69,582	14,542	46 ,29 3	60,835	4,189	1,283	208
Miscellaneous Estates	80,332	1,04,811	1,85,148	21,644	1,27,212	1,48,856	32,588	7,100	3,032
Total	1,12,162	1,45,932	2,58,694	36,506	1,76,803	2,13,309	37,509	8,672	8,373
Grand Total	8,18,148	** 12,75,681	** 20,9 3, 829	2,44,274	** 14,19,351	** 16,63,625	4,85,074	61,882	34,726

⁽a) Advances under the Encumbered Estates Act (VI of 1862) are shown in Appendix I.
(b) Do, do. (XXI of 1881) are shown in Appendix I.
(c) Do. do. (XXI of 1881) are shown in Appendix I.

V. management for the year 1912-1913.

CHARGES.							TA				
Main- tenance, Education and other expenses of Talukdars.		Special and Miscel- laneous.	Total.	Balance in haud on 31st July 1913.	Remission to tenants.	Balance ontstanding in villages on 31st July 1913.	Ontstanding on 1st August 1912.	New advances given during the year.	Repaid during the year.	Outstand- ing on 31st July 1913.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
459	13,126	725	23,330	2,485	1,113	11,941	14,22,764	1,76,296	*3,73,5 86	12,25,474	*Includes
								Ta	kávi.		amounting to Rs. 12,065.
39,062	55,408	1,18,687	4,27,903	2,39,837	19,523	1,98,758		•••	***	•••	
42,987	1,06,679	30,141	3,51,574	66,861	18,905	1,47,911	† 3,86,490	‡48,72 2	§29,481	4,05,731	† Differ en ce due to sub- sequent cor-
							}	Debt Set	tlement L	oan.	rections. ‡ Includes in-
411	2,695	1,705	12,676	10,332	1,771	4,877	1,28,198	‡22,30 9	37,854	1,12,653	terest accrued during the year.
80	1,816	24	5,250	1,655	106	475	Advan	ces under	Special		§ Exclusive of Rs. 4-14-9 recovered in
1,051	2,657	2,198	36,983	,	3,727	42,048		•••		•••	excess from the estates concerned,
	1,82,381	1,58,480	8,57,716		45,145	4,06,010	19,37,452	2,47,327	4,40,921	17,43,858	which will be refunded.
8,81 3	11,261	6,383	34,863	6,500	4,990	18,121	55,796	10,041	27,356	38,481	
1,876	5,125	4,695	24,863	17,295	2,104	18,267	55,525		kávi. 5, 2 09	63,974	In olude:
11,113	20,282	23,685	1,02,371	26,548	18,417	66,039	17,316	Debt Set 17,851		Loan. 18,279	interest accrued during the year.
3,1 56	11,209	2,655	37,479	2,022	1,320	12,774	Advan	ces under	Special	Laws.	
							<u> </u>				
19,958	47,877	37,418	1,99,576	52,365	26,831	1,15,201	1,28,637	31,550	89,458	1,20,734	
720	239	1,189	3.302	316		71	10,246	1,555	7,873	3,928	
								Та	kávi.		
11,948	4,240	10,128	31,996	28,839	554	2 2,7 35	41,611	¶11,711	9,104	44,218	¶ Includes
12,718	32,100	14,971	1,02,509	46,347	7,150	50,781	7,844	Debt Set ¶4,525		Loan. 5,834	accrued during the year.
							Advan	ces under	Special	Laws.	
25,386	36,579	26,288	1,37,807	75,502	7,704	73,587	59,701	17,791	23,512	53,980	** Includes
1 ,29, 394	2 ,6 6 ,837	2,17,186	11,95,099	4,68,526	79,680	5,94,798	21,25,790	2,96,668	5 ,03 ,886	19,18,572	Rs. 2,17,810 of adjust ments.

J. E. C. JUKES, Tálukdári Settlement Officer,



REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER, GUJARA'T, FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

No. 423 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT: Camp Kaira, 7th February 1914.

Submitted to Government.

- 2. In contrast to the preceding one the season was good, and consequently considerable progress was made in several directions. Out of a total demand of Rs. 20,93,829 inclusive of arrears amounting to Rs. 8,18,148, as much as Rs. 14,19,351 was collected, the arrears left outstanding being reduced to Rs. 5,94,798. The outstanding balance on account of tagávi loans was reduced from Rs. 21,25,790 to Rs. 19,18,572.
- 3. At the beginning of the year 38 estates were under management under one or other of the three Acts relating to encumbered estates in Gujarát—19 in Ahmedabad, 18 in Kaira and 1 in Broach. During the year, two in Ahmedabad, 1 in Kaira and 1 in Broach have been released from management, the outstanding debts having been entirely wiped off. There would appear to be good ground for hoping that during the current year at least four more of the estates in Ahmedabad and three in Kaira, which have already paid off over 90 per cent. of the debt encumbering them will be practically quite cleared. The balance of the debt due to Government by these encumbered estates was reduced by Rs. 16,020.
- 4. The sale to the Sánand and Koth estate of the Thákor of Makhiav's share of Samani, which promised to be of advantage to both estates has now been rendered impossible by the death of Thákor Devising Raesingji. Litigation over the succession will probably ensue.
- 5. The number of estates managed under sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act rose from 393 to 411. The Sánand and Koth estate is no longer in straitened circumstances; it has been taken over for management under the Court of Wards Act and there should be a substantial accumulation of wealth awaiting the minor Thákor on his coming of age. It would be difficult to find a more striking illustration of the advantage of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's services than that afforded by his intervention at the moment of the late Thakor's death in order to save the property of the estate.
- cause for anxiety. Paragraph 13 of the report shews that this estate is occupying the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's very careful consideration; it may be hoped that he will be able to devise measures for the amelioration of the present situation. Gangad can possibly be cleared in a few years but much misgiving must accompany its restoration to the present Thákor whose neglect to provide his sons with an education befitting their station is deplorable.
- 7. Debt-settlement work proceeded with favourable results, debts aggregating Rs. 2,89,351 having been settled during the year under report for Rs. 76,661, the average rate of settlement being 26 per cent., an even more favourable rate than that obtained in the preceding year. The number of leases entered into now stands at 360 as against 308 in 1911-12 and 370 in 1910-11. Mr. Jukes, it will be observed, does not regard the leasing system quite as favourably as his predecessor did. The general advantage of the system is obvious but it need not be expected to suit every case. If, through the occurrence of bad seasons, some of the leasees of crop share estates have found their leases less profitable than they hoped they will possibly offer less favourable terms in future and it will then be for the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to decide in each case whether the interests of the estate can be best served by depart-

mental management, with its attendant expense and trouble, or by acceptance of the terms offered by a would-be lessee. Whenever a favourable lease can be obtained, advantage should be taken of it.

- 8. Education appears to be making some little headway at last among the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad and possibly in Broach and Kaira also. There is a marked improvement in the numbers, both of boys and girls, attending the village schools in the Ahmedabad District. It must be remembered that many of the Tálukdárs have not the means to send their children to a boarding school at a distance and that frequently they live too far away from a village school for the boys to be able to attend it regularly as day scholars.
- 9. The plan and estimate for the new hostel at Nadiád are now before Government; the Tálukdárs, thanks largely to the encouragement of the Thákors of A'mod and Kerwáda, have subscribed handsomely towards cost. When it is built it should prove of even more advantage to the Tálukdárs than the hostel at Dhandhuka, since boys making use of it will be able to attend a High School. It would be an advantage to have a High School at Dhandhuka; what stands in the way is, it is understood, the reluctance of Government to maintain more than one High School in a district.
- 10. The Department has been admirably administered by Messrs. Tupper and Jukes. The Commissioner cordially endorses the latter's appreciation of the work of Mr. Mohanlal, Special Debt Settlement Officer, and Mr. I. M. Hora, the Shirastedár.

R. P. BARROW, Commissioner, Northern Division.

Annual Reports.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1912-13.

No. 3520.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1914.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 423, dated 7th February 1914—Forwarding a letter No. 1852, dated 29th November 1913, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the estates under the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1912-13.

RESOLUTION.—Coming after the famine of 1911-12, the excellent season during the year under review was a very fortunate one for the estates of the Gujarát Tálukdárs and enabled them to recoup in no small measure the losses incurred during the previous year. Throughout the districts of North Gujarát the crops were excellent and in Broach especially were better than had been seen for many years. Some damage was done to cotton by attacks from grass-hoppers, but the affected area was very limited and the loss actually experienced not at all serious. As a result of the improved conditions, the financial position of the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Department showed a marked improvement. Liquidation of debts on a large scale and on satisfactory terms was effected; Government takávi instalments and other advances were repaid without difficulty, while fresh advances to a limited and normal extent only were found necessary. The recuperative power displayed by the estates under the careful administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is a marked and very satisfactory feature of the year's operations.

Evidence of the more favourable conditions prevailing is to be found generally in the statistics given in the appendices of the report as regards the collection of rents and the liquidation of debts. Exclusive of an outstanding balance of nearly Rs. 81 lákhs at the beginning of the year, the demand set down for collection amounted to Rs. 124 lákhs, an increase of just 24 lákhs over the demand in the previous year. Deducting adjustments amounting to Rs. 2,17,810, the actual collections reached the satisfactory total of Rs. 12 lákhs, or only three-quarters of a lakh short of the demand, while the balance outstanding in the villages at the end of the year showed a satisfactory reduction of Rs. 2'23 lákhs as compared with the balance at the close of the previous year. A much smaller sum (Rs. 79,680 against Rs. 2 lákhs) was written off by way of remission to tenants than in the year 1911-12, the large remissions in that year having apparently removed the bulk of the really irrecoverable arrears from the balance, which including suspensions outstanding now represents a true recoverable The progress in redemption and settlement of debts was equally The claims which have actually come before the Tálukdári Settlesatisfactory. ment Officer amount to Rs. 71 lákhs out of an estimated total debt of Rs. 80 lákhs. Out of the total claims before him the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has settled claims to the extent of Rs. 43 lákhs, the creditors accepting a settlement of this amount for 136 lákhs, or 31 per cent. only of their original demands. During the year under review debts aggregating 2.89 lakhs were settled for Rs. 76,661. the rate of settlement on the average being 26 per cent. of the demand. Out of the Government cash credit, advances to the extent of 5'93 lákhs have been made since 1908, of which 193 lákhs inclusive of Rs. 43,779 during the year under review have been repaid. Liquidation by usufructuary mortgage is still employed as the chief method of debt settlement, but the present Tálukdári Settlement Officer has sounded some notes of warning as to the advisability of placing too great reliance upon it. While concurring with the Commissioner, N. D., that where leases on favourable terms can be obtained, the leasing system has obvious advantages, the Governor in Council is of opinion that this system should not be regarded as a necessary corollary of debt settlement, when

owing to the circumstances of individual estates its inherent advantages are rendered inoperative. In the takávi and loan advances account the repayments amounted to a little over five lákhs of rupees as against Rs. 11,680 only in the preceding year, while new advances totalled only Rs. 2,96,668 against Rs. 14,48,264 in that year. As a result of the satisfactory repayments and normal advances, the total outstandings in these accounts show a reduction of Rs. 2,07,218, but owing to the heavy advances necessitated in 1911-12 by the famine conditions then prevailing, the balance under these heads is still unduly large, and great care will have to be taken during the next few years (if, as may be hoped, the seasons are normal) to reduce it steadily to a more reasonable figure. It must, of course, be remembered that a not inconsiderable portion of these advances was made for the construction and repair of irrigation wells and tanks, and as such represents a remunerative investment of borrowed capital and not a mere dead weight of liability.

- 3. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has given an interesting account of the affairs of the four larger estates for the affairs of which he is responsible. The circumstances attending the death of the late Thákor Sáheb of Sánand and Koth afford striking testimony of the advantage to the Tálukdárs of having in the Tálukdári Settlement Officer a special officer ready to meet such eventualities and watchful over their interests. The financial position of this estate, which is now transferred under the management of the Court of Wards, and of the Gangad estate appears to be established. But the character and conduct of the Thákor of Gangad give only too many grounds for anxiety as to the future welfare of the estate, should it ever have to be restored to his possession. The affairs of the Gamph estate still give cause for anxiety, but Government note with satisfaction that the Commissioner, N. D., takes a more hopeful view of them than does the Tálukdári Settlement Officer himself and trust that his optimism may turn out to be justified. In dealing with the affairs of the Mátar estate, it is evident that a great deal must depend on the tact and ability of the Deputy Manager, Mr. Vishvanáth, who has before him no easy task.
- 4. The steady growth in the number of Tálukdárs' children attending the village schools and the hostels at Dhandhuka and Nadiád is one of the most satisfactory features in the year's record. The generosity of the Tálukdárs and especially of the Thákors of A'mod and Kervada in contributing liberally towards the erection of the new hostel building at Nadiád is deserving of the heartiest recognition. Government note the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's remarks regarding the need of a high school at Dhandhuka, but the satisfaction of this need must depend on whether funds can be made available for the purpose in future years.
- 5. The Governor in Council is pleased to express his appreciation of Mr. Tupper's work in charge of the Department during the past six years. Throughout his tenure of the appointment Mr. Tupper has never failed to display untiring devotion to the interests of the Talukdars. The thanks of Government are also due to the Hon'ble Mr. Jukes for the able and efficient manner in which he has undertaken his new and arduous duties.

C. W. A. TURNER,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,

The Commissioner, N. D.,

The Collector of Ahmedabad,

The Collector of Kaira,

The Collector of the Panch Maháls,

The Collector of Broach,

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,

The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies,

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

The Accountant General,

The Political Department of the Secretariat,

The Legal Department of the Secretariat, The Educational Department of the Secretariat,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,

The General Department of the Secretariat,

The Financial Department of the Secretariat,

The Non-official Members of the Legislative Council,

The Government of India,

The Under Secretary of State for India. By letter.

J. H. E. Tupper, Esq., I.C.S.,

A. M. Green, Esq., I.C.S.

No.

of 1914.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to



